

Statement of Basis of the Federal Operating Permit

DCP Midstream, LP

Site Name: East Texas Gas Plant
Physical Location: 2628 Us Highway 79 N
Nearest City: Carthage
County: Panola

Permit Number: O955
Project Type: Renewal

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Code: 1321
SIC Name: Natural Gas Liquids

This Statement of Basis sets forth the legal and factual basis for the draft permit conditions in accordance with 30 TAC §122.201(a)(4). Per 30 TAC §§ 122.241 and 243, the permit holder has submitted an application under § 122.134 for permit renewal. This document may include the following information:

- A description of the facility/area process description;
- A basis for applying permit shields;
- A list of the federal regulatory applicability determinations;
- A table listing the determination of applicable requirements;
- A list of the New Source Review Requirements;
- The rationale for periodic monitoring methods selected;
- The rationale for compliance assurance methods selected;
- A compliance status; and
- A list of available unit attribute forms.

Prepared on: June 7, 2016

Operating Permit Basis of Determination

Permit Area Process Description

East Texas Gas Plant is a natural gas processing plant producing stabilized condensate, natural gas liquids (“NGL”), fractionated products including an ethane/propane product, and pipeline quality sales (residue) gas. The plant consists of four distinct areas which are identified as Plant 1, Plant 2, Plant 3, and Plant 5 and common facilities for handling produced water, electric power generation, various miscellaneous storage tanks, and emergency fire suppression equipment. Emission sources include reciprocating internal combustion engines used to drive natural gas compression and electric generators, turbines to drive gas compressors, heaters to provide plant heat requirements, amine treating units, mole sieve dehydration units, Triethylene glycol dehydration, process fugitive emissions, a thermal oxidizer, process flare and emergency flare, pressurized bullet tanks for storage and three vapor recovery systems including one electric, variable-drive VRU.

FOPs at Site

The “application area” consists of the emission units and that portion of the site included in the application and this permit. Multiple FOPs may be issued to a site in accordance with 30 TAC § 122.201(e). When there is only one area for the site, then the application information and permit will include all units at the site. Additional FOPs that exist at the site, if any, are listed below.

Additional FOPs: None

Major Source Pollutants

The table below specifies the pollutants for which the site is a major source:

Major Pollutants	VOC, NOX, HAPS, CO
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Reading State of Texas’s Federal Operating Permit

The Title V Federal Operating Permit (FOP) lists all state and federal air emission regulations and New Source Review (NSR) authorizations (collectively known as “applicable requirements”) that apply at a particular site or permit area (in the event a site has multiple FOPs). **The FOP does not authorize new emissions or new construction activities.** The FOP begins with an introductory page which is common to all Title V permits. This page gives the details of the company, states the authority of the issuing agency, requires the company to operate in accordance with this permit and 30 Texas Administrative Code (TAC) Chapter 122, requires adherence with NSR requirements of 30 TAC Chapter 116, and finally indicates the permit number and the issuance date.

This is followed by the table of contents, which is generally composed of the following elements. Not all permits will have all of the elements.

- General Terms and Conditions
- Special Terms and Conditions
 - Emissions Limitations and Standards, Monitoring and Testing, and Recordkeeping and Reporting
 - Additional Monitoring Requirements
 - New Source Review Authorization Requirements
 - Compliance Requirements
 - Protection of Stratosphere Ozone
 - Permit Location

- Permit Shield (30 TAC § 122.148)
- Attachments
 - Applicable Requirements Summary
 - Unit Summary
 - Applicable Requirements Summary
 - Additional Monitoring Requirements
 - Permit Shield
 - New Source Review Authorization References
 - Compliance Plan
 - Alternative Requirements
- Appendix A
 - Acronym list
- Appendix B
 - Copies of major NSR authorizations

General Terms and Conditions

The General Terms and Conditions are the same and appear in all permits. The first paragraph lists the specific citations for 30 TAC Chapter 122 requirements that apply to all Title V permit holders. The second paragraph describes the requirements for record retention. The third paragraph provides details for voiding the permit, if applicable. The fourth paragraph states that the permit holder shall comply with the requirements of 30 TAC Chapter 116 by obtaining a New Source Review authorization prior to new construction or modification of emission units located in the area covered by this permit. The fifth paragraph provides details on submission of reports required by the permit.

Special Terms and Conditions

Emissions Limitations and Standards, Monitoring and Testing, and Recordkeeping and Reporting. The TCEQ has designated certain applicable requirements as site-wide requirements. A site-wide requirement is a requirement that applies uniformly to all the units or activities at the site. Units with only site-wide requirements are addressed on Form OP-REQ1 and are not required to be listed separately on a OP-UA Form or Form OP-SUM. Form OP-SUM must list all units addressed in the application and provide identifying information, applicable OP-UA Forms, and preconstruction authorizations. The various OP-UA Forms provide the characteristics of each unit from which applicable requirements are established. Some exceptions exist as a few units may have both site-wide requirements and unit specific requirements.

Other conditions. The other entries under special terms and conditions are in general terms referring to compliance with the more detailed data listed in the attachments.

Attachments

Applicable Requirements Summary. The first attachment, the Applicable Requirements Summary, has two tables, addressing unit specific requirements. The first table, the Unit Summary, includes a list of units with applicable requirements, the unit type, the applicable regulation, and the requirement driver. The intent of the requirement driver is to inform the reader that a given unit may have several different operating scenarios and the differences between those operating scenarios.

The applicable requirements summary table provides the detailed citations of the rules that apply to the various units. For each unit and operating scenario, there is an added modifier called the “index number,” detailed citations specifying monitoring and testing requirements, recordkeeping requirements, and reporting requirements. The data for this table are based on data supplied by the applicant on the OP-SUM and various OP-UA forms.

Additional Monitoring Requirement. The next attachment includes additional monitoring the applicant must perform to ensure compliance with the applicable standard. Compliance assurance monitoring (CAM) is often required to provide a reasonable assurance of compliance with applicable emission limitations/standards for large emission units that use control devices to achieve compliance with applicant requirements. When necessary, periodic monitoring (PM) requirements are specified for certain parameters (i.e. feed rates, flow rates, temperature, fuel type and consumption, etc.) to determine if a term and condition or emission unit is operating within specified limits to control emissions. These additional monitoring approaches may be required for two reasons. First, the applicable rules do not adequately specify monitoring requirements (exception- Maximum Achievable Control Technology Standards (MACTs) generally have sufficient monitoring), and second, monitoring may be required to fill gaps in the monitoring requirements of certain applicable requirements. In situations where the NSR permit is the applicable requirement requiring extra monitoring for a specific emission unit, the preferred solution is to have the monitoring requirements in the NSR permit updated so that all NSR requirements are consolidated in the NSR permit.

Permit Shield. A permit may or may not have a permit shield, depending on whether an applicant has applied for, and justified the granting of, a permit shield. A permit shield is a special condition included in the permit document stating that compliance with the conditions of the permit shall be deemed compliance with the specified potentially applicable requirement(s) or specified applicable state-only requirement(s).

New Source Review Authorization References. All activities which are related to emissions in the state of Texas must have a NSR authorization prior to beginning construction. This section lists all units in the permit and the NSR authorization that allowed the unit to be constructed or modified. Units that do not have unit specific applicable requirements other than the NSR authorization do not need to be listed in this attachment. While NSR permits are not physically a part of the Title V permit, they are legally incorporated into the Title V permit by reference. Those NSR permits whose emissions exceed certain PSD/NA thresholds must also undergo a Federal review of federally regulated pollutants in addition to review for state regulated pollutants.

Compliance Plan. A permit may have a compliance schedule attachment for listing corrective actions plans for any emission unit that is out of compliance with an applicable requirement.

Alternative Requirements. This attachment will list any alternative monitoring plans or alternative means of compliance for applicable requirements that have been approved by the EPA Administrator and/or the TCEQ Executive Director.

Appendix A

Acronym list. This attachment lists the common acronyms used when discussing the FOPs.

Appendix B

Copies of major NSR authorizations applicable to the units covered by this permit have been included in this Appendix, to ensure that all interested persons can access those authorizations.

Stationary vents subject to 30 TAC Chapter 111, Subchapter A, § 111.111(a)(1)(B) addressed in the Special Terms and Conditions

The site contains stationary vents with a flowrate less than 100,000 actual cubic feet per minute (acfm) and constructed either before or after January 31, 1972 which are limited, over a six-minute average, to 20% opacity as required by 30 TAC § 111.111(a)(1)(B). As a site may have a large number of stationary vents that fall into this category, they are not required to be listed individually in the permit's Applicable Requirement Summary. This is consistent with EPA's White Paper for Streamlined Development of Part 70 Permit Applications, July 10, 1995, that states that requirements that apply identically to emission units at a site can be treated on a generic basis such as source-wide opacity limits.

Periodic monitoring is specified in Special Term and Condition 3.A. for stationary vents subject to 30 TAC § 111.111(a)(1)(B) to verify compliance with the 20% opacity limit. These vents are not expected to produce visible emissions during normal operation. The TCEQ evaluated the probability of these sources violating the opacity standards and determined that there is a very low potential that an opacity standard would be exceeded. It was determined that continuous monitoring for these sources is not warranted as there would be very limited environmental benefit in continuously monitoring sources that have a low potential to produce visible emissions. Therefore, the TCEQ set the visible observation monitoring frequency for these sources to once per calendar quarter.

The TCEQ has exempted vents that are not capable of producing visible emissions from periodic monitoring requirements. These vents include sources of colorless VOCs, non-fuming liquids, and other materials that cannot produce emissions that obstruct the transmission of light. Passive ventilation vents, such as plumbing vents, are also included in this category. Since this category of vents are not capable of producing opacity due to the physical or chemical characteristics of the emission source, periodic monitoring is not required as it would not yield any additional data to assure compliance with the 20% opacity standard of 30 TAC § 111.111(a)(1)(B).

In the event that visible emissions are detected, either through the quarterly observation or other credible evidence, such as observations from company personnel, the permit holder shall either report a deviation or perform a Test Method 9 observation to determine the opacity consistent with the 6-minute averaging time specified in 30 TAC § 111.111(a)(1)(B). An additional provision is included to monitor combustion sources more frequently than quarterly if alternate fuels are burned for periods greater than 24 consecutive hours. This will address possible emissions that may arise when switching fuel types.

Stationary Vents subject to 30 TAC Chapter 111 not addressed in the Special Terms and Conditions

All other stationary vents subject to 30 TAC Chapter 111 not covered in the Special Terms and Conditions are listed in the permit's Applicable Requirement Summary. The basis for the applicability determinations for these vents are listed in the Determination of Applicable Requirements table.

Federal Regulatory Applicability Determinations

The following chart summarizes the applicability of the principal air pollution regulatory programs to the permit area:

Regulatory Program	Applicability (Yes/No)
Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD)	Yes
Nonattainment New Source Review (NNSR)	No
Minor NSR	Yes
40 CFR Part 60 - New Source Performance Standards	Yes
40 CFR Part 61 - National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPs)	No
40 CFR Part 63 - NESHAPs for Source Categories	Yes
Title IV (Acid Rain) of the Clean Air Act (CAA)	No
Title V (Federal Operating Permits) of the CAA	Yes
Title VI (Stratospheric Ozone Protection) of the CAA	No
CAIR (Clean Air Interstate Rule)	No

Basis for Applying Permit Shields

An operating permit applicant has the opportunity to specifically request a permit shield to document that specific applicable requirements do not apply to emission units in the permit. A permit shield is a special condition stating that compliance with the conditions of the permit shall be deemed compliance with the specified potentially applicable requirements or specified potentially applicable state-only requirements. A permit shield has been requested in the application for specific emission units. For the permit shield requests that have been approved, the basis of determination for regulations that the owner/operator need not comply with are located in the "Permit Shield" attachment of the permit.

Insignificant Activities

In general, units not meeting the criteria for inclusion on either Form OP-SUM or Form OP-REQ1 are not required to be addressed in the operating permit application. Examples of these types of units include, but are not limited to, the following:

1. Office activities such as photocopying, blueprint copying, and photographic processes.
2. Sanitary sewage collection and treatment facilities other than those used to incinerate wastewater treatment plant sludge. Stacks or vents for sanitary sewer plumbing traps are also included.
3. Food preparation facilities including, but not limited to, restaurants and cafeterias used for preparing food or beverages primarily for consumption on the premises.
4. Outdoor barbecue pits, campfires, and fireplaces.
5. Laundry dryers, extractors, and tumblers processing bedding, clothing, or other fabric items generated primarily at the premises. This does not include emissions from dry cleaning systems using perchloroethylene or petroleum solvents.
6. Facilities storing only dry, sweet natural gas, including natural gas pressure regulator vents.
7. Any air separation or other industrial gas production, storage, or packaging facility. Industrial gases, for purposes of this list, include only oxygen, nitrogen, helium, neon, argon, krypton, and xenon.
8. Storage and handling of sealed portable containers, cylinders, or sealed drums.
9. Vehicle exhaust from maintenance or repair shops.
10. Storage and use of non-VOC products or equipment for maintaining motor vehicles operated at the site (including but not limited to, antifreeze and fuel additives).

11. Air contaminant detectors and recorders, combustion controllers and shut-off devices, product analyzers, laboratory analyzers, continuous emissions monitors, other analyzers and monitors, and emissions associated with sampling activities. Exception to this category includes sampling activities that are deemed fugitive emissions and under a regulatory leak detection and repair program.
12. Bench scale laboratory equipment and laboratory equipment used exclusively for chemical and physical analysis, including but not limited to, assorted vacuum producing devices and laboratory fume hoods.
13. Steam vents, steam leaks, and steam safety relief valves, provided the steam (or boiler feedwater) has not contacted other materials or fluids containing regulated air pollutants other than boiler water treatment chemicals.
14. Storage of water that has not contacted other materials or fluids containing regulated air pollutants other than boiler water treatment chemicals.
15. Well cellars.
16. Fire or emergency response equipment and training, including but not limited to, use of fire control equipment including equipment testing and training, and open burning of materials or fuels associated with firefighting training.
17. Crucible or pot furnaces with a brim full capacity of less than 450 cubic inches of any molten metal.
18. Equipment used exclusively for the melting or application of wax.
19. All closed tumblers used for the cleaning or deburring of metal products without abrasive blasting, and all open tumblers with a batch capacity of 1,000 lbs. or less.
20. Shell core and shell mold manufacturing machines.
21. Sand or investment molds with a capacity of 100 lbs. or less used for the casting of metals;
22. Equipment used for inspection of metal products.
23. Equipment used exclusively for rolling, forging, pressing, drawing, spinning, or extruding either hot or cold metals by some mechanical means.
24. Instrument systems utilizing air, natural gas, nitrogen, oxygen, carbon dioxide, helium, neon, argon, krypton, and xenon.
25. Battery recharging areas.
26. Brazing, soldering, or welding equipment.

Determination of Applicable Requirements

The tables below include the applicability determinations for the emission units, the index number(s) where applicable, and all relevant unit attribute information used to form the basis of the applicability determination. The unit attribute information is a description of the physical properties of an emission unit which is used to determine the requirements to which the permit holder must comply. For more information about the descriptions of the unit attributes specific Unit Attribute Forms may be viewed at www.tceq.texas.gov/permitting/air/nav/air_all_ua_forms.html.

A list of unit attribute forms is included at the end of this document. Some examples of unit attributes include construction date; product stored in a tank; boiler fuel type; etc.. Generally, multiple attributes are needed to determine the requirements for a given emission unit and index number. The table below lists these attributes in the column entitled "Basis of Determination." Attributes that demonstrate that an applicable requirement applies will be the factual basis for the specific citations in an applicable requirement that apply to a unit for that index number. The TCEQ Air Permits Division has developed flowcharts for determining applicability of state and federal regulations based on the unit attribute information in a Decision Support System (DSS). These flowcharts can be accessed via the internet at www.tceq.texas.gov/permitting/air/nav/air_supportsys.html. The Air Permits Division staff may also be contacted for assistance at (512) 239-1250.

The attributes for each unit and corresponding index number provide the basis for determining the specific legal citations in an applicable requirement that apply, including emission limitations or standards, monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting. The rules were found to apply or not apply by using the unit attributes as answers to decision questions found in the flowcharts of the DSS. Some additional attributes

indicate which legal citations of a rule apply. The legal citations that apply to each emission unit may be found in the Applicable Requirements Summary table of the draft permit. There may be some entries or rows of units and rules not found in the permit, or if the permit contains a permit shield, repeated in the permit shield area. These are sets of attributes that describe negative applicability, or; in other words, the reason why a potentially applicable requirement does not apply.

If applicability determinations have been made which differ from the available flowcharts, an explanation of the decisions involved in the applicability determination is specified in the column “Changes and Exceptions to RRT.” If there were no exceptions to the DSS, then this column has been removed.

The draft permit includes all emission limitations or standards, monitoring, recordkeeping and reporting required by each applicable requirement. If an applicable requirement does not require monitoring, recordkeeping, or reporting, the word “None” will appear in the Applicable Requirements Summary table. If additional periodic monitoring is required for an applicable requirement, it will be explained in detail in the portion of this document entitled “Rationale for Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM)/ Periodic Monitoring Methods Selected.”

When attributes demonstrate that a unit is not subject to an applicable requirement, the applicant may request a permit shield for those items. The portion of this document entitled “Basis for Applying Permit Shields” specifies which units, if any, have a permit shield.

Operational Flexibility

When an emission unit has multiple operating scenarios, it will have a different index number associated with each operating condition. This means that units are permitted to operate under multiple operating conditions. The applicable requirements for each operating condition are determined by a unique set of unit attributes. For example, a tank may store two different products at different points in time. The tank may, therefore, need to comply with two distinct sets of requirements, depending on the product that is stored. Both sets of requirements are included in the permit, so that the permit holder may store either product in the tank.

Determination of Applicable Requirements

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*
10C	30 TAC Chapter 117, East Texas Combustion	R73300-10C	<p>Unit Type = The unit does not qualify for any exemptions under the rule.</p> <p>Horsepower Rating = Horsepower rating is 500 HP or greater</p> <p>Landfill = The engine is not fired on landfill gas.</p> <p>Control Operations = The engine is controlled with nonselective catalytic reduction.</p> <p>NOx and O2 Monitoring = The engine is not using a CEMS or PEMS to monitor for NO_x or O₂ and is complying with § 117.3330(b)(3) monitoring.</p> <p>Ammonia Use = Ammonia injection is not used to control NO_x emissions.</p>
10C	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart JJJJ	60JJJJ-24	<p>Construction/Reconstruction/Modification Date = The stationary spark ignition (SI) internal combustion engine (ICE) commenced construction, reconstruction or modification prior to June 12, 2006.</p>
10C	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ	63ZZZZ-10C	<p>HAP Source = Any stationary source or group of stationary sources of hazardous air pollutants meeting the definition of a major source as described in 40 CFR § 63.2.</p> <p>Brake HP = Stationary RICE with a brake HP greater than 500 HP.</p> <p>Performance Test = A performance test has been previously conducted that meets the conditions in 40 CFR § 63.6610(d)(1)-(5).</p> <p>Construction/Reconstruction Date = Commenced construction or reconstruction before December 19, 2002.</p> <p>Control Technique = Non-selective catalytic reduction</p> <p>Different Schedule = Schedule specified in Subpart ZZZZ for submission of reports applies.</p> <p>Emission Limitation = Reducing formaldehyde emission by 76% or greater</p> <p>Monitoring System = Continuous parameter monitoring system</p> <p>Service Type = Normal use.</p> <p>Stationary RICE Type = 4 stroke spark ignited rich burn engine</p>
11B	30 TAC Chapter 117, East Texas Combustion	R73300-11B	<p>Unit Type = The unit does not qualify for any exemptions under the rule.</p> <p>Horsepower Rating = Horsepower rating is 500 HP or greater</p> <p>Landfill = The engine is not fired on landfill gas.</p> <p>Control Operations = The engine is controlled with nonselective catalytic reduction.</p> <p>NOx and O2 Monitoring = The engine is not using a CEMS or PEMS to monitor for NO_x or O₂ and is complying with § 117.3330(b)(3) monitoring.</p> <p>Ammonia Use = Ammonia injection is not used to control NO_x emissions.</p>
11B	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart JJJJ	60JJJJ-11B	<p>Construction/Reconstruction/Modification Date = The stationary spark ignition (SI) internal combustion engine (ICE) commenced construction, reconstruction or modification prior to June 12, 2006.</p>
11B	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ	63ZZZZ-11B	<p>HAP Source = Any stationary source or group of stationary sources of hazardous air pollutants meeting the definition of a major source as described in 40 CFR § 63.2.</p> <p>Brake HP = Stationary RICE with a brake HP greater than 500 HP.</p> <p>Performance Test = A performance test has been previously conducted that meets the conditions in 40 CFR § 63.6610(d)(1)-(5).</p> <p>Construction/Reconstruction Date = Commenced construction or reconstruction before December 19, 2002.</p> <p>Control Technique = Non-selective catalytic reduction</p> <p>Different Schedule = Schedule specified in Subpart ZZZZ for submission of reports applies.</p> <p>Emission Limitation = Reducing formaldehyde emission by 76% or greater</p>

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*
			Monitoring System = Continuous parameter monitoring system Service Type = Normal use. Stationary RICE Type = 4 stroke spark ignited rich burn engine
12A	30 TAC Chapter 117, East Texas Combustion	R73300-12A	Unit Type = The unit does not qualify for any exemptions under the rule. Horsepower Rating = Horsepower rating is 500 HP or greater Landfill = The engine is not fired on landfill gas. Control Operations = The engine is controlled with nonselective catalytic reduction. NOx and O2 Monitoring = The engine is not using a CEMS or PEMS to monitor for NO _x or O ₂ and is complying with § 117.3330(b)(3) monitoring. Ammonia Use = Ammonia injection is not used to control NO _x emissions.
12A	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart JJJJ	60JJJJ-12A	Construction/Reconstruction/Modification Date = The stationary spark ignition (SI) internal combustion engine (ICE) commenced construction, reconstruction or modification prior to June 12, 2006.
12A	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ	63ZZZZ-12A	HAP Source = Any stationary source or group of stationary sources of hazardous air pollutants meeting the definition of a major source as described in 40 CFR § 63.2. Brake HP = Stationary RICE with a brake HP greater than 500 HP. Performance Test = No previous performance test used, a performance test is conducted to demonstrate initial compliance Construction/Reconstruction Date = Commenced construction or reconstruction before December 19, 2002. Control Technique = Non-selective catalytic reduction Different Schedule = Schedule specified in Subpart ZZZZ for submission of reports applies. Emission Limitation = Reducing formaldehyde emission by 76% or greater Monitoring System = Continuous parameter monitoring system Service Type = Normal use. Stationary RICE Type = 4 stroke spark ignited rich burn engine
13A	30 TAC Chapter 117, East Texas Combustion	R73300-13A	Unit Type = The unit does not qualify for any exemptions under the rule. Horsepower Rating = Horsepower rating is 500 HP or greater Landfill = The engine is not fired on landfill gas. Control Operations = The engine is controlled with nonselective catalytic reduction. NOx and O2 Monitoring = The engine is not using a CEMS or PEMS to monitor for NO _x or O ₂ and is complying with § 117.3330(b)(3) monitoring. Ammonia Use = Ammonia injection is not used to control NO _x emissions.
13A	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart JJJJ	60JJJJ-13A	Construction/Reconstruction/Modification Date = The stationary spark ignition (SI) internal combustion engine (ICE) commenced construction, reconstruction or modification prior to June 12, 2006.
13A	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ	63ZZZZ-13A	HAP Source = Any stationary source or group of stationary sources of hazardous air pollutants meeting the definition of a major source as described in 40 CFR § 63.2. Brake HP = Stationary RICE with a brake HP greater than 500 HP. Performance Test = A performance test has been previously conducted that meets the conditions in 40 CFR § 63.6610(d)(1)-(5). Construction/Reconstruction Date = Commenced construction or reconstruction before December 19, 2002. Control Technique = Non-selective catalytic reduction

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*
			<p>Different Schedule = Schedule specified in Subpart ZZZZ for submission of reports applies.</p> <p>Emission Limitation = Reducing formaldehyde emission by 76% or greater</p> <p>Operating Limits = Using the control techniques approved in Subpart ZZZZ</p> <p>Monitoring System = Continuous parameter monitoring system</p> <p>Service Type = Normal use.</p> <p>Stationary RICE Type = 4 stroke spark ignited rich burn engine</p>
14B	30 TAC Chapter 117, East Texas Combustion	R73300-14B	<p>Unit Type = The unit does not qualify for any exemptions under the rule.</p> <p>Horsepower Rating = Horsepower rating is 500 HP or greater</p> <p>Landfill = The engine is not fired on landfill gas.</p> <p>Control Operations = The engine is controlled with nonselective catalytic reduction.</p> <p>NOx and O2 Monitoring = The engine is not using a CEMS or PEMS to monitor for NO_x or O₂ and is complying with § 117.3330(b)(3) monitoring.</p> <p>Ammonia Use = Ammonia injection is not used to control NO_x emissions.</p>
14B	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart JJJJ	60JJJJ-14B	<p>Construction/Reconstruction/Modification Date = The stationary spark ignition (SI) internal combustion engine (ICE) commenced construction, reconstruction or modification prior to June 12, 2006.</p>
14B	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ	63ZZZZ-14B	<p>HAP Source = Any stationary source or group of stationary sources of hazardous air pollutants meeting the definition of a major source as described in 40 CFR § 63.2.</p> <p>Brake HP = Stationary RICE with a brake HP greater than 500 HP.</p> <p>Performance Test = No previous performance test used, a performance test is conducted to demonstrate initial compliance</p> <p>Construction/Reconstruction Date = Commenced construction or reconstruction before December 19, 2002.</p> <p>Control Technique = Non-selective catalytic reduction</p> <p>Different Schedule = Schedule specified in Subpart ZZZZ for submission of reports applies.</p> <p>Emission Limitation = Reducing formaldehyde emission by 76% or greater</p> <p>Monitoring System = Continuous parameter monitoring system</p> <p>Service Type = Normal use.</p> <p>Stationary RICE Type = 4 stroke spark ignited rich burn engine</p>
15A	30 TAC Chapter 117, East Texas Combustion	R73300-15A	<p>Unit Type = The unit does not qualify for any exemptions under the rule.</p> <p>Horsepower Rating = Horsepower rating is 500 HP or greater</p> <p>Landfill = The engine is not fired on landfill gas.</p> <p>Control Operations = The engine is controlled with nonselective catalytic reduction.</p> <p>NOx and O2 Monitoring = The engine is not using a CEMS or PEMS to monitor for NO_x or O₂ and is complying with § 117.3330(b)(3) monitoring.</p> <p>Ammonia Use = Ammonia injection is not used to control NO_x emissions.</p>
15A	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart JJJJ	60JJJJ-15A	<p>Construction/Reconstruction/Modification Date = The stationary spark ignition (SI) internal combustion engine (ICE) commenced construction, reconstruction or modification prior to June 12, 2006.</p>
15A	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ	63ZZZZ-15A	<p>HAP Source = Any stationary source or group of stationary sources of hazardous air pollutants meeting the definition of a major source as described in 40 CFR § 63.2.</p> <p>Brake HP = Stationary RICE with a brake HP greater than 500 HP.</p>

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*
			<p>Performance Test = A performance test has been previously conducted that meets the conditions in 40 CFR § 63.6610(d)(1)-(5).</p> <p>Construction/Reconstruction Date = Commenced construction or reconstruction before December 19, 2002.</p> <p>Control Technique = Non-selective catalytic reduction</p> <p>Different Schedule = Schedule specified in Subpart ZZZZ for submission of reports applies.</p> <p>Emission Limitation = Reducing formaldehyde emission by 76% or greater</p> <p>Monitoring System = Continuous parameter monitoring system</p> <p>Service Type = Normal use.</p> <p>Stationary RICE Type = 4 stroke spark ignited rich burn engine</p>
17	30 TAC Chapter 117, East Texas Combustion	R73300-17A	<p>Unit Type = The unit does not qualify for any exemptions under the rule.</p> <p>Horsepower Rating = Horsepower rating is 500 HP or greater</p> <p>Landfill = The engine is not fired on landfill gas.</p> <p>Control Operations = The engine is controlled with nonselective catalytic reduction.</p> <p>NOx and O2 Monitoring = The engine is not using a CEMS or PEMS to monitor for NO_x or O₂ and is complying with § 117.3330(b)(3) monitoring.</p> <p>Ammonia Use = Ammonia injection is not used to control NO_x emissions.</p>
17	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart JJJJ	60JJJJ-17	Construction/Reconstruction/Modification Date = The stationary spark ignition (SI) internal combustion engine (ICE) commenced construction, reconstruction or modification prior to June 12, 2006.
17	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ	63ZZZZ-17	<p>HAP Source = Any stationary source or group of stationary sources of hazardous air pollutants meeting the definition of a major source as described in 40 CFR § 63.2.</p> <p>Brake HP = Stationary RICE with a brake HP greater than or equal to 300 HP and less than or equal to 500 HP.</p> <p>Performance Test = A performance test has been previously conducted that meets the conditions in 40 CFR § 63.6610(d)(1)-(5).</p> <p>Construction/Reconstruction Date = Commenced construction or reconstruction before December 19, 2002.</p> <p>Control Technique = Non-selective catalytic reduction</p> <p>Different Schedule = Schedule specified in Subpart ZZZZ for submission of reports applies.</p> <p>Emission Limitation = Reducing formaldehyde emission by 76% or greater</p> <p>Monitoring System = Continuous parameter monitoring system</p> <p>Service Type = Normal use.</p> <p>Stationary RICE Type = 4 stroke spark ignited rich burn engine</p>
18	30 TAC Chapter 117, East Texas Combustion	R73300-18	<p>Unit Type = The unit does not qualify for any exemptions under the rule.</p> <p>Horsepower Rating = Horsepower rating is 500 HP or greater</p> <p>Landfill = The engine is not fired on landfill gas.</p> <p>Control Operations = The engine is controlled with nonselective catalytic reduction.</p> <p>NOx and O2 Monitoring = The engine is not using a CEMS or PEMS to monitor for NO_x or O₂ and is complying with § 117.3330(b)(3) monitoring.</p> <p>Ammonia Use = Ammonia injection is not used to control NO_x emissions.</p>
18	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart JJJJ	60JJJJ-18	Construction/Reconstruction/Modification Date = The stationary spark ignition (SI) internal combustion engine (ICE) commenced construction, reconstruction or modification prior to June 12, 2006.
18	40 CFR Part 63,	63ZZZZ-18	HAP Source = Any stationary source or group of stationary sources of hazardous air pollutants meeting the definition of a major source as

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*
	Subpart ZZZZ		<p>described in 40 CFR § 63.2.</p> <p>Brake HP = Stationary RICE with a brake HP greater than 500 HP.</p> <p>Performance Test = A performance test has been previously conducted that meets the conditions in 40 CFR § 63.6610(d)(1)-(5).</p> <p>Construction/Reconstruction Date = Commenced construction or reconstruction before December 19, 2002.</p> <p>Control Technique = Non-selective catalytic reduction</p> <p>Different Schedule = Schedule specified in Subpart ZZZZ for submission of reports applies.</p> <p>Emission Limitation = Reducing formaldehyde emission by 76% or greater</p> <p>Monitoring System = Continuous parameter monitoring system</p> <p>Service Type = Normal use.</p> <p>Stationary RICE Type = 4 stroke spark ignited rich burn engine</p>
19C	30 TAC Chapter 117, East Texas Combustion	R73300-19C	<p>Unit Type = The unit does not qualify for any exemptions under the rule.</p> <p>Horsepower Rating = Horsepower rating is 500 HP or greater</p> <p>Landfill = The engine is not fired on landfill gas.</p> <p>Control Operations = The engine is controlled with nonselective catalytic reduction.</p> <p>NO_x and O₂ Monitoring = The engine is not using a CEMS or PEMS to monitor for NO_x or O₂ and is complying with § 117.3330(b)(3) monitoring.</p> <p>Ammonia Use = Ammonia injection is not used to control NO_x emissions.</p>
19C	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart JJJJ	60JJJJ-19C	Construction/Reconstruction/Modification Date = The stationary spark ignition (SI) internal combustion engine (ICE) commenced construction, reconstruction or modification prior to June 12, 2006.
19C	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ	63ZZZZ-19C	<p>HAP Source = Any stationary source or group of stationary sources of hazardous air pollutants meeting the definition of a major source as described in 40 CFR § 63.2.</p> <p>Brake HP = Stationary RICE with a brake HP greater than 500 HP.</p> <p>Performance Test = A performance test has been previously conducted that meets the conditions in 40 CFR § 63.6610(d)(1)-(5).</p> <p>Construction/Reconstruction Date = Commenced construction or reconstruction before December 19, 2002.</p> <p>Control Technique = Non-selective catalytic reduction</p> <p>Different Schedule = Schedule specified in Subpart ZZZZ for submission of reports applies.</p> <p>Emission Limitation = Reducing formaldehyde emission by 76% or greater</p> <p>Monitoring System = Continuous parameter monitoring system</p> <p>Service Type = Normal use.</p> <p>Stationary RICE Type = 4 stroke spark ignited rich burn engine</p>
24	30 TAC Chapter 117, East Texas Combustion	R73300-24	Unit Type = The engine is a gas-fired lean burn engine.
24	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart JJJJ	60JJJJ-24	Construction/Reconstruction/Modification Date = The stationary spark ignition (SI) internal combustion engine (ICE) commenced construction, reconstruction or modification prior to June 12, 2006.
24	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ	63ZZZZ-24	<p>HAP Source = Any stationary source or group of stationary sources of hazardous air pollutants meeting the definition of a major source as described in 40 CFR § 63.2.</p> <p>Brake HP = Stationary RICE with a brake HP greater than 500 HP.</p>

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*
			Construction/Reconstruction Date = Commenced construction or reconstruction before December 19, 2002. Service Type = Normal use. Stationary RICE Type = 2 stroke spark ignited lean burn engine
25	30 TAC Chapter 117, East Texas Combustion	R73300-25	Unit Type = The engine is a gas-fired lean burn engine.
25	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart JJJJ	60JJJJ-25	Construction/Reconstruction/Modification Date = The stationary spark ignition (SI) internal combustion engine (ICE) commenced construction, reconstruction or modification prior to June 12, 2006.
25	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ	63ZZZZ-25	HAP Source = Any stationary source or group of stationary sources of hazardous air pollutants meeting the definition of a major source as described in 40 CFR § 63.2. Brake HP = Stationary RICE with a brake HP greater than 500 HP. Construction/Reconstruction Date = Commenced construction or reconstruction before December 19, 2002. Service Type = Normal use. Stationary RICE Type = 2 stroke spark ignited lean burn engine
44	30 TAC Chapter 117, East Texas Combustion	R73300-44a	Unit Type = Engine is used exclusively in emergency situations.
44	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ	63ZZZZ-44	HAP Source = Any stationary source or group of stationary sources of hazardous air pollutants meeting the definition of a major source as described in 40 CFR § 63.2. Brake HP = Stationary RICE with a brake HP greater than or equal to 100 HP and less than 250 HP. Construction/Reconstruction Date = Commenced construction or reconstruction before December 19, 2002. Service Type = Emergency use where the RICE does not operate or is not contractually obligated to be available for more than 15 hours per calendar year as specified in 40 CFR §63.6640(f)(2)(ii)-(iii) or does not operate as specified in 40 CFR §63.6640(f)(4)(ii). Stationary RICE Type = Compression ignition engine
45	30 TAC Chapter 117, East Texas Combustion	R73300-45	Unit Type = Engine is used exclusively in emergency situations.
45	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ	63ZZZZ-45	HAP Source = Any stationary source or group of stationary sources of hazardous air pollutants meeting the definition of a major source as described in 40 CFR § 63.2. Brake HP = Stationary RICE with a brake HP greater than or equal to 100 HP and less than 250 HP. Construction/Reconstruction Date = Commenced construction or reconstruction before December 19, 2002. Service Type = Emergency use where the RICE does not operate or is not contractually obligated to be available for more than 15 hours per calendar year as specified in 40 CFR §63.6640(f)(2)(ii)-(iii) or does not operate as specified in 40 CFR §63.6640(f)(4)(ii). Stationary RICE Type = Compression ignition engine
48A	30 TAC Chapter 117, East Texas Combustion	R73300-48A	Unit Type = The unit does not qualify for any exemptions under the rule. Horsepower Rating = Horsepower rating is 500 HP or greater Landfill = The engine is not fired on landfill gas. Control Operations = The engine is controlled with nonselective catalytic reduction. NOx and O2 Monitoring = The engine is not using a CEMS or PEMS to monitor for NO _x or O ₂ and is complying with § 117.3330(b)(3) monitoring.

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*
			Ammonia Use = Ammonia injection is not used to control NO _x emissions.
48A	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart JJJJ	60JJJJ-48A	Construction/Reconstruction/Modification Date = The stationary spark ignition (SI) internal combustion engine (ICE) commenced construction, reconstruction or modification prior to June 12, 2006.
48A	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ	63ZZZZ-48A	<p>HAP Source = Any stationary source or group of stationary sources of hazardous air pollutants meeting the definition of a major source as described in 40 CFR § 63.2.</p> <p>Brake HP = Stationary RICE with a brake HP greater than 500 HP.</p> <p>Performance Test = A performance test has been previously conducted that meets the conditions in 40 CFR § 63.6610(d)(1)-(5).</p> <p>Construction/Reconstruction Date = Commenced construction or reconstruction before December 19, 2002.</p> <p>Control Technique = Non-selective catalytic reduction</p> <p>Different Schedule = Schedule specified in Subpart ZZZZ for submission of reports applies.</p> <p>Emission Limitation = Reducing formaldehyde emission by 76% or greater</p> <p>Monitoring System = Continuous parameter monitoring system</p> <p>Service Type = Normal use.</p> <p>Stationary RICE Type = 4 stroke spark ignited rich burn engine</p>
49A	30 TAC Chapter 117, East Texas Combustion	R73300-49A	<p>Unit Type = The unit does not qualify for any exemptions under the rule.</p> <p>Horsepower Rating = Horsepower rating is 500 HP or greater</p> <p>Landfill = The engine is not fired on landfill gas.</p> <p>Control Operations = The engine is controlled with nonselective catalytic reduction.</p> <p>NO_x and O₂ Monitoring = The engine is not using a CEMS or PEMS to monitor for NO_x or O₂ and is complying with § 117.3330(b)(3) monitoring.</p> <p>Ammonia Use = Ammonia injection is not used to control NO_x emissions.</p>
49A	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart JJJJ	60JJJJ-49A	Construction/Reconstruction/Modification Date = The stationary spark ignition (SI) internal combustion engine (ICE) commenced construction, reconstruction or modification prior to June 12, 2006.
49A	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ	63ZZZZ-49A	<p>HAP Source = Any stationary source or group of stationary sources of hazardous air pollutants meeting the definition of a major source as described in 40 CFR § 63.2.</p> <p>Brake HP = Stationary RICE with a brake HP greater than 500 HP.</p> <p>Performance Test = A performance test has been previously conducted that meets the conditions in 40 CFR § 63.6610(d)(1)-(5).</p> <p>Construction/Reconstruction Date = Commenced construction or reconstruction before December 19, 2002.</p> <p>Control Technique = Non-selective catalytic reduction</p> <p>Different Schedule = Schedule specified in Subpart ZZZZ for submission of reports applies.</p> <p>Emission Limitation = Reducing formaldehyde emission by 76% or greater</p> <p>Monitoring System = Continuous parameter monitoring system</p> <p>Service Type = Normal use.</p> <p>Stationary RICE Type = 4 stroke spark ignited rich burn engine</p>
50A	30 TAC Chapter 117, East Texas Combustion	R73300-50A	<p>Unit Type = The unit does not qualify for any exemptions under the rule.</p> <p>Horsepower Rating = Horsepower rating is 500 HP or greater</p> <p>Landfill = The engine is not fired on landfill gas.</p>

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*
			Control Operations = The engine is controlled with nonselective catalytic reduction. NOx and O2 Monitoring = The engine is not using a CEMS or PEMS to monitor for NO _x or O ₂ and is complying with § 117.3330(b)(3) monitoring. Ammonia Use = Ammonia injection is not used to control NO _x emissions.
50A	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart JJJJ	60JJJJ-50A	Construction/Reconstruction/Modification Date = The stationary spark ignition (SI) internal combustion engine (ICE) commenced construction, reconstruction or modification prior to June 12, 2006.
50A	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ	63ZZZZ-50A	HAP Source = Any stationary source or group of stationary sources of hazardous air pollutants meeting the definition of a major source as described in 40 CFR § 63.2. Brake HP = Stationary RICE with a brake HP greater than 500 HP. Performance Test = A performance test has been previously conducted that meets the conditions in 40 CFR § 63.6610(d)(1)-(5). Construction/Reconstruction Date = Commenced construction or reconstruction before December 19, 2002. Control Technique = Non-selective catalytic reduction Different Schedule = Schedule specified in Subpart ZZZZ for submission of reports applies. Emission Limitation = Reducing formaldehyde emission by 76% or greater Monitoring System = Continuous parameter monitoring system Service Type = Normal use. Stationary RICE Type = 4 stroke spark ignited rich burn engine
51A	30 TAC Chapter 117, East Texas Combustion	R73300-51A	Unit Type = The unit does not qualify for any exemptions under the rule. Horsepower Rating = Horsepower rating is 500 HP or greater Landfill = The engine is not fired on landfill gas. Control Operations = The engine is controlled with nonselective catalytic reduction. NOx and O2 Monitoring = The engine is not using a CEMS or PEMS to monitor for NO _x or O ₂ and is complying with § 117.3330(b)(3) monitoring. Ammonia Use = Ammonia injection is not used to control NO _x emissions.
51A	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart JJJJ	60JJJJ-51A	Construction/Reconstruction/Modification Date = The stationary spark ignition (SI) internal combustion engine (ICE) commenced construction, reconstruction or modification prior to June 12, 2006.
51A	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ	63ZZZZ-51A	HAP Source = Any stationary source or group of stationary sources of hazardous air pollutants meeting the definition of a major source as described in 40 CFR § 63.2. Brake HP = Stationary RICE with a brake HP greater than 500 HP. Performance Test = A performance test has been previously conducted that meets the conditions in 40 CFR § 63.6610(d)(1)-(5). Construction/Reconstruction Date = Commenced construction or reconstruction before December 19, 2002. Control Technique = Non-selective catalytic reduction Different Schedule = Schedule specified in Subpart ZZZZ for submission of reports applies. Emission Limitation = Reducing formaldehyde emission by 76% or greater Monitoring System = Continuous parameter monitoring system Service Type = Normal use. Stationary RICE Type = 4 stroke spark ignited rich burn engine
52B	30 TAC Chapter 117, East Texas	R73300-52B	Unit Type = The unit does not qualify for any exemptions under the rule.

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*
	Combustion		<p>Horsepower Rating = Horsepower rating is 500 HP or greater</p> <p>Landfill = The engine is not fired on landfill gas.</p> <p>Control Operations = The engine is controlled with nonselective catalytic reduction.</p> <p>NOx and O2 Monitoring = The engine is not using a CEMS or PEMS to monitor for NO_x or O₂ and is complying with § 117.3330(b)(3) monitoring.</p> <p>Ammonia Use = Ammonia injection is not used to control NO_x emissions.</p>
52B	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart JJJJ	60JJJJ-52B	Construction/Reconstruction/Modification Date = The stationary spark ignition (SI) internal combustion engine (ICE) commenced construction, reconstruction or modification prior to June 12, 2006.
52B	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ	63ZZZZ-52B	<p>HAP Source = Any stationary source or group of stationary sources of hazardous air pollutants meeting the definition of a major source as described in 40 CFR § 63.2.</p> <p>Brake HP = Stationary RICE with a brake HP greater than 500 HP.</p> <p>Performance Test = A performance test has been previously conducted that meets the conditions in 40 CFR § 63.6610(d)(1)-(5).</p> <p>Construction/Reconstruction Date = Commenced construction or reconstruction before December 19, 2002.</p> <p>Control Technique = Non-selective catalytic reduction</p> <p>Different Schedule = Schedule specified in Subpart ZZZZ for submission of reports applies.</p> <p>Emission Limitation = Reducing formaldehyde emission by 76% or greater</p> <p>Monitoring System = Continuous parameter monitoring system</p> <p>Service Type = Normal use.</p> <p>Stationary RICE Type = 4 stroke spark ignited rich burn engine</p>
53A	30 TAC Chapter 117, East Texas Combustion	R73300-53A	<p>Unit Type = The unit does not qualify for any exemptions under the rule.</p> <p>Horsepower Rating = Horsepower rating is 500 HP or greater</p> <p>Landfill = The engine is not fired on landfill gas.</p> <p>Control Operations = The engine is controlled with nonselective catalytic reduction.</p> <p>NOx and O2 Monitoring = The engine is not using a CEMS or PEMS to monitor for NO_x or O₂ and is complying with § 117.3330(b)(3) monitoring.</p> <p>Ammonia Use = Ammonia injection is not used to control NO_x emissions.</p>
53A	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart JJJJ	60JJJJ-53A	Construction/Reconstruction/Modification Date = The stationary spark ignition (SI) internal combustion engine (ICE) commenced construction, reconstruction or modification prior to June 12, 2006.
53A	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ	63ZZZZ-53A	<p>HAP Source = Any stationary source or group of stationary sources of hazardous air pollutants meeting the definition of a major source as described in 40 CFR § 63.2.</p> <p>Brake HP = Stationary RICE with a brake HP greater than 500 HP.</p> <p>Performance Test = A performance test has been previously conducted that meets the conditions in 40 CFR § 63.6610(d)(1)-(5).</p> <p>Construction/Reconstruction Date = Commenced construction or reconstruction before December 19, 2002.</p> <p>Control Technique = Non-selective catalytic reduction</p> <p>Different Schedule = Schedule specified in Subpart ZZZZ for submission of reports applies.</p> <p>Emission Limitation = Reducing formaldehyde emission by 76% or greater</p> <p>Monitoring System = Continuous parameter monitoring system</p> <p>Service Type = Normal use.</p> <p>Stationary RICE Type = 4 stroke spark ignited rich burn engine</p>

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*
57A	30 TAC Chapter 117, East Texas Combustion	R73300-57A	Unit Type = The engine is a gas-fired lean burn engine.
57A	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart JJJJ	60JJJJ-57A	Construction/Reconstruction/Modification Date = The stationary spark ignition (SI) internal combustion engine (ICE) commenced construction, reconstruction or modification prior to June 12, 2006.
57A	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ	63ZZZZ-57A	HAP Source = Any stationary source or group of stationary sources of hazardous air pollutants meeting the definition of a major source as described in 40 CFR § 63.2. Brake HP = Stationary RICE with a brake HP greater than 500 HP. Construction/Reconstruction Date = Commenced construction or reconstruction before December 19, 2002. Service Type = Normal use. Stationary RICE Type = 4 stroke spark ignited lean burn engine.
58C	30 TAC Chapter 117, East Texas Combustion	R73300-58B	Unit Type = The unit does not qualify for any exemptions under the rule. Horsepower Rating = Horsepower rating is 500 HP or greater Landfill = The engine is not fired on landfill gas. Control Operations = The engine is controlled with nonselective catalytic reduction. NOx and O2 Monitoring = The engine is not using a CEMS or PEMS to monitor for NO _x or O ₂ and is complying with § 117.3330(b)(3) monitoring. Ammonia Use = Ammonia injection is not used to control NO _x emissions.
58C	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart JJJJ	60JJJJ-58C	Construction/Reconstruction/Modification Date = The stationary spark ignition (SI) internal combustion engine (ICE) commenced construction, reconstruction or modification prior to June 12, 2006.
58C	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ	63ZZZZ-58C	HAP Source = Any stationary source or group of stationary sources of hazardous air pollutants meeting the definition of a major source as described in 40 CFR § 63.2. Brake HP = Stationary RICE with a brake HP greater than 500 HP. Performance Test = A performance test has been previously conducted that meets the conditions in 40 CFR § 63.6610(d)(1)-(5). Construction/Reconstruction Date = Commenced construction or reconstruction before December 19, 2002. Control Technique = Non-selective catalytic reduction Different Schedule = Schedule specified in Subpart ZZZZ for submission of reports applies. Emission Limitation = Reducing formaldehyde emission by 76% or greater Monitoring System = Continuous parameter monitoring system Service Type = Normal use. Stationary RICE Type = 4 stroke spark ignited rich burn engine
C-6A1	30 TAC Chapter 117, East Texas Combustion	R73300-C6A1	Unit Type = The unit does not qualify for any exemptions under the rule. Horsepower Rating = Horsepower rating is 500 HP or greater Landfill = The engine is not fired on landfill gas. Control Operations = The engine is controlled with nonselective catalytic reduction. NOx and O2 Monitoring = The engine is not using a CEMS or PEMS to monitor for NO _x or O ₂ and is complying with § 117.3330(b)(3) monitoring. Ammonia Use = Ammonia injection is not used to control NO _x emissions.
C-6A1	40 CFR Part 60,	60JJJJ-C6A1	Construction/Reconstruction/Modification Date = The stationary spark ignition (SI) internal combustion engine (ICE) commenced construction,

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*
	Subpart JJJJ		reconstruction or modification prior to June 12, 2006.
C-6A1	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ	63ZZZZ-C6A1	<p>HAP Source = Any stationary source or group of stationary sources of hazardous air pollutants meeting the definition of a major source as described in 40 CFR § 63.2.</p> <p>Brake HP = Stationary RICE with a brake HP greater than 500 HP.</p> <p>Performance Test = A performance test has been previously conducted that meets the conditions in 40 CFR § 63.6610(d)(1)-(5).</p> <p>Construction/Reconstruction Date = Commenced construction or reconstruction before December 19, 2002.</p> <p>Control Technique = Non-selective catalytic reduction</p> <p>Different Schedule = Schedule specified in Subpart ZZZZ for submission of reports applies.</p> <p>Emission Limitation = Reducing formaldehyde emission by 76% or greater</p> <p>Monitoring System = Continuous parameter monitoring system</p> <p>Service Type = Normal use.</p> <p>Stationary RICE Type = 4 stroke spark ignited rich burn engine</p>
C-6B1	30 TAC Chapter 117, East Texas Combustion	R73300-C6B1	<p>Unit Type = The unit does not qualify for any exemptions under the rule.</p> <p>Horsepower Rating = Horsepower rating is 500 HP or greater</p> <p>Landfill = The engine is not fired on landfill gas.</p> <p>Control Operations = The engine is controlled with nonselective catalytic reduction.</p> <p>NOx and O2 Monitoring = The engine is not using a CEMS or PEMS to monitor for NO_x or O₂ and is complying with § 117.3330(b)(3) monitoring.</p> <p>Ammonia Use = Ammonia injection is not used to control NO_x emissions.</p>
C-6B1	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart JJJJ	60JJJJ-C6B1	Construction/Reconstruction/Modification Date = The stationary spark ignition (SI) internal combustion engine (ICE) commenced construction, reconstruction or modification prior to June 12, 2006.
C-6B1	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ	63ZZZZ-C6B1	<p>HAP Source = Any stationary source or group of stationary sources of hazardous air pollutants meeting the definition of a major source as described in 40 CFR § 63.2.</p> <p>Brake HP = Stationary RICE with a brake HP greater than 500 HP.</p> <p>Performance Test = A performance test has been previously conducted that meets the conditions in 40 CFR § 63.6610(d)(1)-(5).</p> <p>Construction/Reconstruction Date = Commenced construction or reconstruction before December 19, 2002.</p> <p>Control Technique = Non-selective catalytic reduction</p> <p>Different Schedule = Schedule specified in Subpart ZZZZ for submission of reports applies.</p> <p>Emission Limitation = Reducing formaldehyde emission by 76% or greater</p> <p>Monitoring System = Continuous parameter monitoring system</p> <p>Service Type = Normal use.</p> <p>Stationary RICE Type = 4 stroke spark ignited rich burn engine</p>
G-101A	30 TAC Chapter 117, East Texas Combustion	R73300-G101A	<p>Unit Type = The unit does not qualify for any exemptions under the rule.</p> <p>Horsepower Rating = Horsepower rating is 500 HP or greater</p> <p>Landfill = The engine is not fired on landfill gas.</p> <p>Control Operations = The engine is controlled with nonselective catalytic reduction.</p> <p>NOx and O2 Monitoring = The engine is not using a CEMS or PEMS to monitor for NO_x or O₂ and is complying with § 117.3330(b)(3) monitoring.</p>

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*
			Ammonia Use = Ammonia injection is not used to control NO _x emissions.
G-101A	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart JJJJ	60JJJJ-G101A	Construction/Reconstruction/Modification Date = The stationary spark ignition (SI) internal combustion engine (ICE) commenced construction, reconstruction or modification prior to June 12, 2006.
G-101A	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ	63ZZZZ-G101A	<p>HAP Source = Any stationary source or group of stationary sources of hazardous air pollutants meeting the definition of a major source as described in 40 CFR § 63.2.</p> <p>Brake HP = Stationary RICE with a brake HP greater than 500 HP.</p> <p>Performance Test = A performance test has been previously conducted that meets the conditions in 40 CFR § 63.6610(d)(1)-(5).</p> <p>Construction/Reconstruction Date = Commenced construction or reconstruction before December 19, 2002.</p> <p>Control Technique = Non-selective catalytic reduction</p> <p>Different Schedule = Schedule specified in Subpart ZZZZ for submission of reports applies.</p> <p>Emission Limitation = Reducing formaldehyde emission by 76% or greater</p> <p>Monitoring System = Continuous parameter monitoring system</p> <p>Service Type = Normal use.</p> <p>Stationary RICE Type = 4 stroke spark ignited rich burn engine</p>
G-102A	30 TAC Chapter 117, East Texas Combustion	R73300-G102A	<p>Unit Type = The unit does not qualify for any exemptions under the rule.</p> <p>Horsepower Rating = Horsepower rating is 500 HP or greater</p> <p>Landfill = The engine is not fired on landfill gas.</p> <p>Control Operations = The engine is controlled with nonselective catalytic reduction.</p> <p>NO_x and O₂ Monitoring = The engine is not using a CEMS or PEMS to monitor for NO_x or O₂ and is complying with § 117.3330(b)(3) monitoring.</p> <p>Ammonia Use = Ammonia injection is not used to control NO_x emissions.</p>
G-102A	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart JJJJ	60JJJJ-G102A	Construction/Reconstruction/Modification Date = The stationary spark ignition (SI) internal combustion engine (ICE) commenced construction, reconstruction or modification prior to June 12, 2006.
G-102A	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ	63ZZZZ-G102A	<p>HAP Source = Any stationary source or group of stationary sources of hazardous air pollutants meeting the definition of a major source as described in 40 CFR § 63.2.</p> <p>Brake HP = Stationary RICE with a brake HP greater than 500 HP.</p> <p>Performance Test = A performance test has been previously conducted that meets the conditions in 40 CFR § 63.6610(d)(1)-(5).</p> <p>Construction/Reconstruction Date = Commenced construction or reconstruction before December 19, 2002.</p> <p>Control Technique = Non-selective catalytic reduction</p> <p>Different Schedule = Schedule specified in Subpart ZZZZ for submission of reports applies.</p> <p>Emission Limitation = Reducing formaldehyde emission by 76% or greater</p> <p>Monitoring System = Continuous parameter monitoring system</p> <p>Service Type = Normal use.</p> <p>Stationary RICE Type = 4 stroke spark ignited rich burn engine</p>
G-103	30 TAC Chapter 117, East Texas Combustion	R73300-G103	<p>Unit Type = The unit does not qualify for any exemptions under the rule.</p> <p>Horsepower Rating = Horsepower rating is 500 HP or greater</p> <p>Landfill = The engine is not fired on landfill gas.</p>

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*
			Control Operations = The engine is controlled with nonselective catalytic reduction. NOx and O2 Monitoring = The engine is not using a CEMS or PEMS to monitor for NO _x or O ₂ and is complying with § 117.3330(b)(3) monitoring. Ammonia Use = Ammonia injection is not used to control NO _x emissions.
G-103	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart JJJJ	60JJJJ-G103	Construction/Reconstruction/Modification Date = The stationary spark ignition (SI) internal combustion engine (ICE) commenced construction, reconstruction or modification prior to June 12, 2006.
G-103	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ	63ZZZZ-G103	HAP Source = Any stationary source or group of stationary sources of hazardous air pollutants meeting the definition of a major source as described in 40 CFR § 63.2. Brake HP = Stationary RICE with a brake HP greater than 500 HP. Performance Test = A performance test has been previously conducted that meets the conditions in 40 CFR § 63.6610(d)(1)-(5). Construction/Reconstruction Date = Commenced construction or reconstruction before December 19, 2002. Control Technique = Non-selective catalytic reduction Different Schedule = Schedule specified in Subpart ZZZZ for submission of reports applies. Emission Limitation = Reducing formaldehyde emission by 76% or greater Monitoring System = Continuous parameter monitoring system Service Type = Normal use. Stationary RICE Type = 4 stroke spark ignited rich burn engine
G-104A	30 TAC Chapter 117, East Texas Combustion	R73300-G104A	Unit Type = The unit does not qualify for any exemptions under the rule. Horsepower Rating = Horsepower rating is 500 HP or greater Landfill = The engine is not fired on landfill gas. Control Operations = The engine is controlled with nonselective catalytic reduction. NOx and O2 Monitoring = The engine is not using a CEMS or PEMS to monitor for NO _x or O ₂ and is complying with § 117.3330(b)(3) monitoring. Ammonia Use = Ammonia injection is not used to control NO _x emissions.
G-104A	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart JJJJ	60JJJJ-G104A	Construction/Reconstruction/Modification Date = The stationary spark ignition (SI) internal combustion engine (ICE) commenced construction, reconstruction or modification prior to June 12, 2006.
G-104A	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ	63ZZZZ-G104A	HAP Source = Any stationary source or group of stationary sources of hazardous air pollutants meeting the definition of a major source as described in 40 CFR § 63.2. Brake HP = Stationary RICE with a brake HP greater than 500 HP. Performance Test = A performance test has been previously conducted that meets the conditions in 40 CFR § 63.6610(d)(1)-(5). Construction/Reconstruction Date = Commenced construction or reconstruction before December 19, 2002. Control Technique = Non-selective catalytic reduction Different Schedule = Schedule specified in Subpart ZZZZ for submission of reports applies. Emission Limitation = Reducing formaldehyde emission by 76% or greater Monitoring System = Continuous parameter monitoring system Service Type = Normal use. Stationary RICE Type = 4 stroke spark ignited rich burn engine
AST-11	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	60Kb-003	Product Stored = Petroleum liquid (other than petroleum or condensate)

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*
			Storage Capacity = Capacity is less than 10,600 gallons (40,000 liters)
AST-12	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	60Kb-003	Product Stored = Petroleum liquid (other than petroleum or condensate) Storage Capacity = Capacity is less than 10,600 gallons (40,000 liters)
GRP-TNK1	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart K	60K-0001	Construction/Modification Date = On or before June 11, 1973
METHANOL-1	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	60Kb-004	Product Stored = Volatile organic liquid Storage Capacity = Capacity is less than 10,600 gallons (40,000 liters)
P5-TK1	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	60KB-0006	Product Stored = Volatile organic liquid Storage Capacity = Capacity is less than 10,600 gallons (40,000 liters)
TK-001203	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	60Kb-002	Product Stored = Stored product other than volatile organic liquid or petroleum liquid
TK-001204	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	60Kb-002	Product Stored = Stored product other than volatile organic liquid or petroleum liquid
TK-0123	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	60Kb-002	Product Stored = Stored product other than volatile organic liquid or petroleum liquid
TK-0124	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	60Kb-002	Product Stored = Stored product other than volatile organic liquid or petroleum liquid
TK-0125	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	60Kb-002	Product Stored = Stored product other than volatile organic liquid or petroleum liquid
TK-1002	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	60Kb-003	Product Stored = Petroleum liquid (other than petroleum or condensate) Storage Capacity = Capacity is less than 10,600 gallons (40,000 liters)
TK-26	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Ka	60KA-0001	Product Stored = Petroleum liquid (other than petroleum or condensate) Storage Capacity = Capacity is 40,000 gallons (151,416 liters) or less
TK-33	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	60KB-0004	Product Stored = Petroleum liquid (other than petroleum or condensate) Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than or equal to 19,800 gallons (75,000 liters) but less than 39,900 gallons (151,000 liters) Maximum True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is less than 2.2 psia
TK-34	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	60KB-0005	Product Stored = Petroleum liquid (other than petroleum or condensate) Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than or equal to 19,800 gallons (75,000 liters) but less than 39,900 gallons (151,000 liters) Maximum True Vapor Pressure = True vapor pressure is less than 2.2 psia
TK-43	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	60Kb-003	Product Stored = Petroleum liquid (other than petroleum or condensate) Storage Capacity = Capacity is less than 10,600 gallons (40,000 liters)
TK-AMINE-1	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	60Kb-001	Product Stored = Volatile organic liquid Storage Capacity = Capacity is greater than or equal to 10,600 gallons (40,000 liters) but less than 19,800 gallons (75,000 liters)
TRUCKLOAD	30 TAC Chapter 115, Loading and	R5211-001	Chapter 115 Facility Type = Facility type other than a gasoline terminal, gasoline bulk plant, motor vehicle fuel dispensing facility or marine terminal.

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*
	Unloading of VOC		Alternate Control Requirement (ACR) = No alternate control requirements are being utilized. Product Transferred = Volatile organic compounds other than gasoline. Transfer Type = Only loading.
35	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Dc	60DC-0001	Construction/Modification Date = On or before June 9, 1989.
35	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart DDDDD	63DDDDDD	Construction/Reconstruction Date = Construction or reconstruction began on or before June 4, 2010.
38A	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Dc	60DC-038A	Construction/Modification Date = After February 28, 2005. Maximum Design Heat Input Capacity = Maximum design heat input capacity is less than 10 MMBtu/hr (2.9 MW).
41	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Dc	60DC-0002	Construction/Modification Date = On or before June 9, 1989.
64	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Dc	60DC-0003	Construction/Modification Date = On or before June 9, 1989.
64	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart DDDDD	63DDDDDD	Construction/Reconstruction Date = Construction or reconstruction began on or before June 4, 2010.
65	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Dc	60DC-0004	Construction/Modification Date = After June 9, 1989 but on or before February 28, 2005. Maximum Design Heat Input Capacity = Maximum design heat input capacity is less than 10 MMBtu/hr (2.9 MW).
P5-HTR	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Dc	60DC-P5HTR	Construction/Modification Date = After June 9, 1989 but on or before February 28, 2005. PM Monitoring Type = No particulate monitoring. Maximum Design Heat Input Capacity = Maximum design heat input capacity is greater than or equal to 10 MMBtu/hr (2.9 MW) but less than or equal to 100 MMBtu (29 MW). SO ₂ Inlet Monitoring Type = No SO ₂ monitoring. Other Subparts = The facility is not covered under 40 CFR Part 60, Subparts AAAA or KKKK, or under an approved State or Federal section 111(d)/129 plan implementing 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart BBBB. SO ₂ Outlet Monitoring Type = No SO ₂ monitoring. Heat Input Capacity = Heat input capacity is greater than 10 MMBtu/hr (2.9 MW) but less than 30 MMBtu/hr (8.7 MW). Technology Type = None. D-Series Fuel Type = Natural gas. ACF Option - SO ₂ = Other ACF or no ACF. ACF Option - PM = Other ACF or no ACF. 30% Coal Duct Burner = The facility does not combust coal in a duct burner as part of a combined cycle system; or more than 30% of the heat is from combustion of coal and less than 70% is from exhaust gases entering the duct burner.
P5-HTR	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart DDDDD	63DDDDDD	Construction/Reconstruction Date = Construction or reconstruction began on or before June 4, 2010.
66	30 TAC Chapter 111, Visible Emissions	1111-00066	Acid Gases Only = Flare is not used only as an acid gas flare as defined in 30 TAC § 101.1. Emergency/Upset Conditions Only = Flare is used under conditions other than emergency or upset conditions.
66	40 CFR Part 60,	60A-00066	Subject to 40 CFR § 60.18 = Flare is subject to 40 CFR § 60.18.

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*
	Subpart A		Adhering to Heat Content Specifications = Adhering to the heat content specifications in 40 CFR § 60.18(c)(3)(ii) and the maximum tip velocity specifications in 40 CFR § 60.18(c)(4). Flare Assist Type = Air-assisted
66	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A	63A-00066	Required Under 40 CFR Part 63 = Flare is not required by a Subpart under 40 CFR Part 63.
72	30 TAC Chapter 111, Visible Emissions	1111-00072	Acid Gases Only = Flare is not used only as an acid gas flare as defined in 30 TAC § 101.1. Emergency/Upset Conditions Only = Flare is used only under emergency or upset conditions.
72	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart A	60A-00072	Subject to 40 CFR § 60.18 = Flare is subject to 40 CFR § 60.18. Adhering to Heat Content Specifications = Adhering to the heat content specifications in 40 CFR § 60.18(c)(3)(ii) and the maximum tip velocity specifications in 40 CFR § 60.18(c)(4). Flare Assist Type = Air-assisted
72	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart A	63A-00072	Required Under 40 CFR Part 63 = Flare is not required by a Subpart under 40 CFR Part 63.
PROAMINE1	30 TAC Chapter 112, Sulfur Compounds	REG2-0001	Sulfur Recovery Plant = The gas sweetening unit is not using sulfur recovery.
PROAMINE1	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart LLL	60LLL-0001	Onshore = The sweetening unit is located onshore at a gas processing plant. Construction Date = On or before January 20, 1984. Acid Gas Vented = Acid gas is vented (acid gas is not completely reinjected into oil- or gas-bearing strata or is otherwise released into the atmosphere [burning is considered to be a release into the atmosphere]).
PROAMINE2	30 TAC Chapter 112, Sulfur Compounds	REG2-0002	Sulfur Recovery Plant = The gas sweetening unit is not using sulfur recovery.
PROAMINE2	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart LLL	60LLL-0002	Onshore = The sweetening unit is located onshore at a gas processing plant. Construction Date = On or before January 20, 1984. Acid Gas Vented = Acid gas is vented (acid gas is not completely reinjected into oil- or gas-bearing strata or is otherwise released into the atmosphere [burning is considered to be a release into the atmosphere]).
PROAMINE3	30 TAC Chapter 112, Sulfur Compounds	REG2-0003	Sulfur Recovery Plant = The gas sweetening unit is not using sulfur recovery.
PROAMINE3	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart LLL	60LLL-0003	Onshore = The sweetening unit is located onshore at a gas processing plant. Construction Date = After January 20, 1984 and on or before August 23, 2011. Acid Gas Vented = Acid gas is vented (acid gas is not completely reinjected into oil- or gas-bearing strata or is otherwise released into the atmosphere [burning is considered to be a release into the atmosphere]). Design Capacity = Design capacity is less than 2 long tons/day.
PROAMINE4	30 TAC Chapter 112, Sulfur Compounds	REG2-0004	Sulfur Recovery Plant = The gas sweetening unit is not using sulfur recovery.

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*
PROAMINE4	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart LLL	60LLL-0004	Onshore = The sweetening unit is located onshore at a gas processing plant. Construction Date = After January 20, 1984 and on or before August 23, 2011. Acid Gas Vented = Acid gas is vented (acid gas is not completely reinjected into oil- or gas-bearing strata or is otherwise released into the atmosphere [burning is considered to be a release into the atmosphere]). Design Capacity = Design capacity is less than 2 long tons/day.
PROAMINE5	30 TAC Chapter 112, Sulfur Compounds	REG2-0005	Sulfur Recovery Plant = The gas sweetening unit is not using sulfur recovery.
PROAMINE5	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart LLL	60LLL-0005	Onshore = The sweetening unit is located onshore at a gas processing plant. Construction Date = After January 20, 1984 and on or before August 23, 2011. Acid Gas Vented = Acid gas is vented (acid gas is not completely reinjected into oil- or gas-bearing strata or is otherwise released into the atmosphere [burning is considered to be a release into the atmosphere]). Design Capacity = Design capacity is less than 2 long tons/day.
1B	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart GG	60GG-0001	NO _x Control Method = No NO _x control method is used. Peak Load Heat Input = Heat Input is greater or equal to 10 MMBtu/hr (10.7 GJ/hr) and less than or equal to 100 MMBtu/hr (107.2 GJ/hr). Construction/Modification Date = On or after October 3, 1982 and before July 8, 2004. NO _x Allowance = The owner or operator is not electing to use a NO _x allowance in determining emission limits in 40 CFR § 60.332(a). NO _x Monitoring Method = No continuous monitoring system is used. Sulfur Content = Compliance is demonstrated by determining the sulfur content of the fuel. Turbine Cycle = Unit does not recover heat from the gas turbine exhaust to preheat inlet combustion air; or to heat water or generate steam. Fuel Type Fired = Natural gas meeting the definition in § 60.331(u). Subpart GG Service Type = Type of service other than research and development, emergency, military or electrical utility generation. Fuel Supply = Stationary gas turbine is supplied its fuel without intermediate bulk storage. Fuel Monitoring Schedule = Fuel meets the definition of natural gas in 40 CFR § 60.331(u) and is not monitored.
2A	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart GG	60GG-0002	NO _x Control Method = No NO _x control method is used. Peak Load Heat Input = Heat Input is greater or equal to 10 MMBtu/hr (10.7 GJ/hr) and less than or equal to 100 MMBtu/hr (107.2 GJ/hr). Construction/Modification Date = After January 27, 1982 and before October 3, 1982. NO _x Allowance = The owner or operator is not electing to use a NO _x allowance in determining emission limits in 40 CFR § 60.332(a). NO _x Monitoring Method = No continuous monitoring system is used. Sulfur Content = Compliance is demonstrated by determining the sulfur content of the fuel. Turbine Cycle = Unit does not recover heat from the gas turbine exhaust to preheat inlet combustion air; or to heat water or generate steam. Fuel Type Fired = Natural gas meeting the definition in § 60.331(u). Subpart GG Service Type = Type of service other than research and development, emergency, military or electrical utility generation. Fuel Supply = Stationary gas turbine is supplied its fuel without intermediate bulk storage. Fuel Monitoring Schedule = Fuel meets the definition of natural gas in 40 CFR § 60.331(u) and is not monitored.
3A	40 CFR Part 60,	60GG-0003	NO _x Control Method = No NO _x control method is used.

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*
	Subpart GG		<p>Peak Load Heat Input = Heat Input is greater or equal to 10 MMBtu/hr (10.7 GJ/hr) and less than or equal to 100 MMBtu/hr (107.2 GJ/hr).</p> <p>Construction/Modification Date = On or after October 3, 1982 and before July 8, 2004.</p> <p>NO_x Allowance = The owner or operator is not electing to use a NO_x allowance in determining emission limits in 40 CFR § 60.332(a).</p> <p>NO_x Monitoring Method = No continuous monitoring system is used.</p> <p>Sulfur Content = Compliance is demonstrated by determining the sulfur content of the fuel.</p> <p>Turbine Cycle = Unit does not recover heat from the gas turbine exhaust to preheat inlet combustion air; or to heat water or generate steam.</p> <p>Fuel Type Fired = Natural gas meeting the definition in § 60.331(u).</p> <p>Subpart GG Service Type = Type of service other than research and development, emergency, military or electrical utility generation.</p> <p>Fuel Supply = Stationary gas turbine is supplied its fuel without intermediate bulk storage.</p> <p>Fuel Monitoring Schedule = Fuel meets the definition of natural gas in 40 CFR § 60.331(u) and is not monitored.</p>
59B	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart GG	60GG-0004	<p>NO_x Control Method = No NO_x control method is used.</p> <p>Peak Load Heat Input = Heat Input is greater or equal to 10 MMBtu/hr (10.7 GJ/hr) and less than or equal to 100 MMBtu/hr (107.2 GJ/hr).</p> <p>Construction/Modification Date = On or after October 3, 1982 and before July 8, 2004.</p> <p>NO_x Allowance = The owner or operator is not electing to use a NO_x allowance in determining emission limits in 40 CFR § 60.332(a).</p> <p>NO_x Monitoring Method = No continuous monitoring system is used.</p> <p>Sulfur Content = Compliance is demonstrated by determining the sulfur content of the fuel.</p> <p>Turbine Cycle = Unit does not recover heat from the gas turbine exhaust to preheat inlet combustion air; or to heat water or generate steam.</p> <p>Fuel Type Fired = Natural gas meeting the definition in § 60.331(u).</p> <p>Subpart GG Service Type = Type of service other than research and development, emergency, military or electrical utility generation.</p> <p>Fuel Supply = Stationary gas turbine is supplied its fuel without intermediate bulk storage.</p> <p>Fuel Monitoring Schedule = Fuel meets the definition of natural gas in 40 CFR § 60.331(u) and is not monitored.</p>
60B	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart GG	60GG-0005	<p>NO_x Control Method = No NO_x control method is used.</p> <p>Peak Load Heat Input = Heat Input is greater or equal to 10 MMBtu/hr (10.7 GJ/hr) and less than or equal to 100 MMBtu/hr (107.2 GJ/hr).</p> <p>Construction/Modification Date = On or after October 3, 1982 and before July 8, 2004.</p> <p>NO_x Allowance = The owner or operator is not electing to use a NO_x allowance in determining emission limits in 40 CFR § 60.332(a).</p> <p>NO_x Monitoring Method = No continuous monitoring system is used.</p> <p>Sulfur Content = Compliance is demonstrated by determining the sulfur content of the fuel.</p> <p>Turbine Cycle = Unit does not recover heat from the gas turbine exhaust to preheat inlet combustion air; or to heat water or generate steam.</p> <p>Fuel Type Fired = Natural gas meeting the definition in § 60.331(u).</p> <p>Subpart GG Service Type = Type of service other than research and development, emergency, military or electrical utility generation.</p> <p>Fuel Supply = Stationary gas turbine is supplied its fuel without intermediate bulk storage.</p> <p>Fuel Monitoring Schedule = Fuel meets the definition of natural gas in 40 CFR § 60.331(u) and is not monitored.</p>
61	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart KKKK	60KKKK-0001	<p>75% of Peak = The combustion turbine does not operate at less than 75% of peak load or at temperatures less than zero degrees F.</p> <p>Location = The turbine is not located in a noncontinental area nor in a continental area for which the Administrator has determined does not have access to natural gas and that the removal of sulfur compounds would do more environmental harm than benefit.</p> <p>Unit Type = Simple Combustion Turbine</p>

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*
			<p>Construction/Modification Date = Turbine was modified after February 18, 2005.</p> <p>SO₂ Standard = The heat input based SO₂ emission standard in § 60.4330(a)(2) or (a)(3) is being used.</p> <p>Fuel Monitoring = All fuels used are demonstrated not to exceed the potential emissions standard in § 60.4365.</p> <p>Heat Input = Turbine has a heat input at peak load of at least 10 MMBtu per hour but less than 50 MMBtu per hour.</p> <p>Turbine Use = Turbine is used for mechanical drive.</p> <p>Fuel Quality = Fuel is demonstrated not to exceed emission standard by characteristics in purchase contract or tariff sheet.</p> <p>NO_x Control = NO_x emissions are not being controlled by steam or water injection.</p> <p>Subject to Da = The combustion turbine is not located at an integrated gasification combined cycle electric utility steam generating unit subject to Subpart Da of Part 60.</p> <p>NO_x Monitoring = Compliance is demonstrated with annual performance tests.</p> <p>Performance Test = Sulfur content of the fuel combusted in the turbine is being periodically determined.</p> <p>Service Type = Service other than emergency service, as defined in § 60.4420(i), or research and development.</p> <p>NO_x Standard = The output-based NO_x emission standard in Table 1 is being used.</p> <p>Fuel Type = 100% natural gas.</p>
C-5A1	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart GG	60GG-0007	<p>NO_x Control Method = No NO_x control method is used.</p> <p>Peak Load Heat Input = Heat Input is greater or equal to 10 MMBtu/hr (10.7 GJ/hr) and less than or equal to 100 MMBtu/hr (107.2 GJ/hr).</p> <p>Construction/Modification Date = On or after October 3, 1982 and before July 8, 2004.</p> <p>NO_x Allowance = The owner or operator is not electing to use a NO_x allowance in determining emission limits in 40 CFR § 60.332(a).</p> <p>NO_x Monitoring Method = No continuous monitoring system is used.</p> <p>Sulfur Content = Compliance is demonstrated by determining the sulfur content of the fuel.</p> <p>Turbine Cycle = Unit does not recover heat from the gas turbine exhaust to preheat inlet combustion air; or to heat water or generate steam.</p> <p>Fuel Type Fired = Natural gas meeting the definition in § 60.331(u).</p> <p>Subpart GG Service Type = Type of service other than research and development, emergency, military or electrical utility generation.</p> <p>Fuel Supply = Stationary gas turbine is supplied its fuel without intermediate bulk storage.</p> <p>Fuel Monitoring Schedule = Fuel meets the definition of natural gas in 40 CFR § 60.331(u) and is not monitored.</p>
C-5B	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart GG	60GG-0008	<p>NO_x Control Method = No NO_x control method is used.</p> <p>Peak Load Heat Input = Heat Input is greater or equal to 10 MMBtu/hr (10.7 GJ/hr) and less than or equal to 100 MMBtu/hr (107.2 GJ/hr).</p> <p>Construction/Modification Date = On or after October 3, 1982 and before July 8, 2004.</p> <p>NO_x Allowance = The owner or operator is not electing to use a NO_x allowance in determining emission limits in 40 CFR § 60.332(a).</p> <p>NO_x Monitoring Method = No continuous monitoring system is used.</p> <p>Sulfur Content = Compliance is demonstrated by determining the sulfur content of the fuel.</p> <p>Turbine Cycle = Unit does not recover heat from the gas turbine exhaust to preheat inlet combustion air; or to heat water or generate steam.</p> <p>Fuel Type Fired = Natural gas meeting the definition in § 60.331(u).</p> <p>Subpart GG Service Type = Type of service other than research and development, emergency, military or electrical utility generation.</p> <p>Fuel Supply = Stationary gas turbine is supplied its fuel without intermediate bulk storage.</p> <p>Fuel Monitoring Schedule = Fuel meets the definition of natural gas in 40 CFR § 60.331(u) and is not monitored.</p>

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*
P5-1B	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart GG	60GG-0009	<p>NO_x Control Method = No NO_x control method is used.</p> <p>Peak Load Heat Input = Heat Input is greater or equal to 10 MMBtu/hr (10.7 GJ/hr) and less than or equal to 100 MMBtu/hr (107.2 GJ/hr).</p> <p>Construction/Modification Date = On or after October 3, 1982 and before July 8, 2004.</p> <p>NO_x Allowance = The owner or operator is not electing to use a NO_x allowance in determining emission limits in 40 CFR § 60.332(a).</p> <p>NO_x Monitoring Method = No continuous monitoring system is used.</p> <p>Sulfur Content = Compliance is demonstrated by determining the sulfur content of the fuel.</p> <p>Turbine Cycle = Unit does not recover heat from the gas turbine exhaust to preheat inlet combustion air; or to heat water or generate steam.</p> <p>Fuel Type Fired = Natural gas meeting the definition in § 60.331(u).</p> <p>Subpart GG Service Type = Type of service other than research and development, emergency, military or electrical utility generation.</p> <p>Fuel Supply = Stationary gas turbine is supplied its fuel without intermediate bulk storage.</p> <p>Fuel Monitoring Schedule = Fuel meets the definition of natural gas in 40 CFR § 60.331(u) and is not monitored.</p>
P5-2A	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart GG	60GG-0010	<p>NO_x Control Method = No NO_x control method is used.</p> <p>Peak Load Heat Input = Heat Input is greater or equal to 10 MMBtu/hr (10.7 GJ/hr) and less than or equal to 100 MMBtu/hr (107.2 GJ/hr).</p> <p>Construction/Modification Date = On or after October 3, 1982 and before July 8, 2004.</p> <p>NO_x Allowance = The owner or operator is not electing to use a NO_x allowance in determining emission limits in 40 CFR § 60.332(a).</p> <p>NO_x Monitoring Method = No continuous monitoring system is used.</p> <p>Sulfur Content = Compliance is demonstrated by determining the sulfur content of the fuel.</p> <p>Turbine Cycle = Unit does not recover heat from the gas turbine exhaust to preheat inlet combustion air; or to heat water or generate steam.</p> <p>Fuel Type Fired = Natural gas meeting the definition in § 60.331(u).</p> <p>Subpart GG Service Type = Type of service other than research and development, emergency, military or electrical utility generation.</p> <p>Fuel Supply = Stationary gas turbine is supplied its fuel without intermediate bulk storage.</p> <p>Fuel Monitoring Schedule = Fuel meets the definition of natural gas in 40 CFR § 60.331(u) and is not monitored.</p>
FUG-2	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart KKK	60KKK-001	<p>Closed Vent Systems = No closed-vent systems addressed in 40 CFR 60 (NSPS) Subpart KKK included in the fugitive unit.</p> <p>Facility Type = Affected facility is the group of all equipment except compressors within a process unit.</p> <p>Heavy Liquid Service = Pump in heavy liquid service addressed in 40 CFR 60 (NSPS) Subpart KKK included in the fugitive unit.</p> <p>Light Liquid Service = Pressure relief device in light liquid service addressed in 40 CFR 60 (NSPS) Subpart KKK included in the fugitive unit.</p> <p>Open-Ended Valves or Lines = No open-ended valves or lines addressed in 40 CFR 60 (NSPS) Subpart KKK included in the fugitive unit.</p> <p>Vacuum Service = No component in vacuum service addressed in 40 CFR 60 (NSPS) Subpart KKK included in the fugitive unit.</p> <p>Vapor Recovery System = No vapor recovery system addressed in 40 CFR 60 (NSPS) Subpart KKK included in the fugitive unit.</p> <p>AMEL = Not using alternate means of emission limitation.</p> <p>Construction/Modification Date = After January 20, 1984 and on or before August 23, 2011.</p> <p>Gas/Vapor Service = Valves in gas/vapor service addressed in 40 CFR 60 (NSPS) Subpart KKK included in the fugitive unit.</p> <p>Non-VOC or Non-Wet Gas Service = Component in non-VOC or non-wet gas service addressed in 40 CFR 60 (NSPS) Subpart KKK included in the fugitive unit.</p> <p>AMEL = Not using alternate means of emission limitation.</p> <p>Facility Covered by 40 CFR Part 60, Subparts VV or GGG = Facility not covered by NSPS Subpart VV or Subpart GGG or NESHAP Subpart V.</p>

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*
			<p>Light Liquid Service = Pump in light liquid service addressed in 40 CFR 60 (NSPS) Subpart KKK included in the fugitive unit.</p> <p>AMEL = Not using alternate means of emission limitation.</p> <p>Compressors = Compressor in VOC or Wet Gas Service.</p> <p>Enclosed Combustion Device = No enclosed combustion device addressed in 40 CFR 60 (NSPS) Subpart KKK included in the fugitive unit.</p> <p>Control Devices Used to Comply With AMEL = No control devices used to comply with AMEL.</p> <p>Flanges and Other Connectors = Flanges or other connectors addressed in 40 CFR 60 (NSPS) Subpart KKK included in the fugitive unit.</p> <p>Gas/Vapor Service = Pressure relief device in gas/vapor service addressed in 40 CFR 60 (NSPS) Subpart KKK included in the fugitive unit.</p> <p>Heavy Liquid Service = No pressure relief device in heavy liquid service addressed in 40 CFR 60 (NSPS) Subpart KKK included in the fugitive unit.</p> <p>Reciprocating Compressor in Wet Gas Service = Reciprocating compressor in wet gas service.</p> <p>AMEL = Not using alternate means of emission limitation.</p> <p>Light Liquid Service = Valves in light liquid service addressed in 40 CFR 60 (NSPS) Subpart KKK included in the fugitive unit.</p> <p>AMEL = Not using alternate means of emission limitation.</p>
FUG-2	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart OOOO	60OOOO-PLT	<p>Construction/Reconstruction/Modification Date = After 8/23/2011.</p> <p>Affected Facility Type = Group of equipment with a process unit, other than a compressor, not subject to 40 CFR Part 60, Subparts VVa, GGG or GGGa.</p>
GRP-FUG2	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart KKK	60KKK-001	<p>Closed Vent Systems = No closed-vent systems addressed in 40 CFR 60 (NSPS) Subpart KKK included in the fugitive unit.</p> <p>Facility Type = Affected facility is the group of all equipment except compressors within a process unit.</p> <p>Heavy Liquid Service = Pump in heavy liquid service addressed in 40 CFR 60 (NSPS) Subpart KKK included in the fugitive unit.</p> <p>Light Liquid Service = Pressure relief device in light liquid service addressed in 40 CFR 60 (NSPS) Subpart KKK included in the fugitive unit.</p> <p>Open-Ended Valves or Lines = No open-ended valves or lines addressed in 40 CFR 60 (NSPS) Subpart KKK included in the fugitive unit.</p> <p>Vacuum Service = No component in vacuum service addressed in 40 CFR 60 (NSPS) Subpart KKK included in the fugitive unit.</p> <p>Vapor Recovery System = No vapor recovery system addressed in 40 CFR 60 (NSPS) Subpart KKK included in the fugitive unit.</p> <p>AMEL = Not using alternate means of emission limitation.</p> <p>Construction/Modification Date = After January 20, 1984 and on or before August 23, 2011.</p> <p>Gas/Vapor Service = Valves in gas/vapor service addressed in 40 CFR 60 (NSPS) Subpart KKK included in the fugitive unit.</p> <p>Non-VOC or Non-Wet Gas Service = Component in non-VOC or non-wet gas service addressed in 40 CFR 60 (NSPS) Subpart KKK included in the fugitive unit.</p> <p>AMEL = Not using alternate means of emission limitation.</p> <p>Facility Covered by 40 CFR Part 60, Subparts VV or GGG = Facility not covered by NSPS Subpart VV or Subpart GGG or NESHAP Subpart V.</p> <p>Light Liquid Service = Pump in light liquid service addressed in 40 CFR 60 (NSPS) Subpart KKK included in the fugitive unit.</p> <p>AMEL = Not using alternate means of emission limitation.</p> <p>Compressors = Compressor in VOC or Wet Gas Service.</p> <p>Enclosed Combustion Device = No enclosed combustion device addressed in 40 CFR 60 (NSPS) Subpart KKK included in the fugitive unit.</p> <p>Control Devices Used to Comply With AMEL = No control devices used to comply with AMEL.</p> <p>Flanges and Other Connectors = Flanges or other connectors addressed in 40 CFR 60 (NSPS) Subpart KKK included in the fugitive unit.</p> <p>Gas/Vapor Service = Pressure relief device in gas/vapor service addressed in 40 CFR 60 (NSPS) Subpart KKK included in the fugitive unit.</p> <p>Heavy Liquid Service = No pressure relief device in heavy liquid service addressed in 40 CFR 60 (NSPS) Subpart KKK included in the fugitive unit.</p>

Unit ID	Regulation	Index Number	Basis of Determination*
			<p>Reciprocating Compressor in Wet Gas Service = Reciprocating compressor in wet gas service.</p> <p>AMEL = Not using alternate means of emission limitation.</p> <p>Light Liquid Service = Valves in light liquid service addressed in 40 CFR 60 (NSPS) Subpart KKK included in the fugitive unit.</p> <p>AMEL = Not using alternate means of emission limitation.</p>
35	30 TAC Chapter 111, Visible Emissions	R11111-35	<p>Alternate Opacity Limitation = Not complying with an alternate opacity limit under 30 TAC § 111.113.</p> <p>Vent Source = The source of the vent is not a steam generator fired by solid fossil fuel, oil or a mixture of oil and gas and is not a catalyst regenerator for a fluid bed catalytic cracking unit.</p> <p>Opacity Monitoring System = Optical instrument capable of measuring the opacity of emissions is not installed in the vent or optical instrumentation does not meet the requirements of § 111.111(a)(1)(D), or the vent stream does not qualify for the exemption in § 111.111(a)(3).</p> <p>Construction Date = On or before January 31, 1972</p> <p>Effluent Flow Rate = Effluent flow rate is less than 100,000 actual cubic feet per minute.</p>
41	30 TAC Chapter 111, Visible Emissions	R11111-41	<p>Alternate Opacity Limitation = Not complying with an alternate opacity limit under 30 TAC § 111.113.</p> <p>Vent Source = The source of the vent is not a steam generator fired by solid fossil fuel, oil or a mixture of oil and gas and is not a catalyst regenerator for a fluid bed catalytic cracking unit.</p> <p>Opacity Monitoring System = Optical instrument capable of measuring the opacity of emissions is not installed in the vent or optical instrumentation does not meet the requirements of § 111.111(a)(1)(D), or the vent stream does not qualify for the exemption in § 111.111(a)(3).</p> <p>Construction Date = On or before January 31, 1972</p> <p>Effluent Flow Rate = Effluent flow rate is less than 100,000 actual cubic feet per minute.</p>
GRPTEGDHY	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart HH	63HH-DEHY	<p>Alternate Means of Emission Limitation (AMEL) = The EPA Administrator has not approved an alternate means of emission limitation in accordance with 40 CFR § 63.777 or no alternate has been requested.</p> <p>Process Vent Control = BTEX emissions limit is met through actual uncontrolled operation.</p> <p>HAP Source = Stationary source or group of stationary sources of HAPs meeting the definition of a major source as defined in 40 CFR § 63.761.</p> <p>Affected Source Type = Small glycol dehydration unit as defined in 40 CFR § 63.761.</p> <p>Existing Unit = The affected source is an existing small glycol dehydration unit as defined in 40 CFR § 63.761.</p>

* - The "unit attributes" or operating conditions that determine what requirements apply

NSR Versus Title V FOP

The state of Texas has two Air permitting programs, New Source Review (NSR) and Title V Federal Operating Permits. The two programs are substantially different both in intent and permit content.

NSR is a preconstruction permitting program authorized by the Texas Clean Air Act and Title I of the Federal Clean Air Act (FCAA). The processing of these permits is governed by 30 Texas Administrative Code (TAC) Chapter 116.111. The Title V Federal Operating Program is a federal program authorized under Title V of the FCAA that has been delegated to the state of Texas to administer and is governed by 30 TAC Chapter 122. The major differences between the two permitting programs are listed in the table below:

NSR Permit	Federal Operating Permit(FOP)
Issued Prior to new Construction or modification of an existing facility	For initial permit with application shield, can be issued after operation commences; significant revisions require approval prior to operation.
Authorizes air emissions	Codifies existing applicable requirements, does not authorize new emissions
Ensures issued permits are protective of the environment and human health by conducting a health effects review and that requirement for best available control technology (BACT) is implemented.	Applicable requirements listed in permit are used by the inspectors to ensure proper operation of the site as authorized. Ensures that adequate monitoring is in place to allow compliance determination with the FOP.
Up to two Public notices may be required. Opportunity for public comment and contested case hearings for some authorizations.	One public notice required. Opportunity for public comments. No contested case hearings.
Applies to all point source emissions in the state.	Applies to all major sources and some non-major sources identified by the EPA.
Applies to facilities: a portion of site or individual emission sources	One or multiple FOPs cover the entire site (consists of multiple facilities)
Permits include terms and conditions under which the applicant must construct and operate its various equipment and processes on a facility basis.	Permits include terms and conditions that specify the general operational requirements of the site; and also include codification of all applicable requirements for emission units at the site.
Opportunity for EPA review for Federal Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) and Nonattainment (NA) permits for major sources.	Opportunity for EPA review, Affected states review, and a Public petition period for every FOP.
Permits have a table listing maximum emission limits for pollutants	Permit has an applicable requirements table and Periodic Monitoring (PM) / Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) tables which document applicable monitoring requirements.
Permits can be altered or amended upon application by company. Permits must be issued before construction or modification of facilities can begin.	Permits can be revised through several revision processes, which provide for different levels of public notice and opportunity to comment. Changes that would be significant revisions require that a revised permit be issued before those changes can be operated.
NSR permits are issued independent of FOP requirements.	FOP are independent of NSR permits, but contain a list of all NSR permits incorporated by reference

New Source Review Requirements

Below is a list of the New Source Review (NSR) permits for the permitted area. These NSR permits are incorporated by reference into the operating permit and are enforceable under it. These permits can be found in the main TCEQ file room, located on the first floor of Building E, 12100 Park 35 Circle, Austin, Texas. The

Public Education Program may be contacted at 1-800-687-4040 or the Air Permits Division (APD) may be contacted at 1-512-239-1250 for help with any question.

Additionally, the site contains emission units that are permitted by rule under the requirements of 30 TAC Chapter 106, Permits by Rule. The following table specifies the permits by rule that apply to the site. All current permits by rule are contained in Chapter 106. Outdated 30 TAC Chapter 106 permits by rule may be viewed at the following Web site:

www.tceq.texas.gov/permitting/air/permitbyrule/historical_rules/old106list/index106.html

Outdated Standard Exemption lists may be viewed at the following Web site:

www.tceq.texas.gov/permitting/air/permitbyrule/historical_rules/oldselist/se_index.html

The status of air permits and applications and a link to the Air Permits Remote Document Server is located at the following Web site:

www.tceq.texas.gov/permitting/air/nav/air_status_permits.html

Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) Permits	
PSD Permit No.: PSDTX206M1	Issuance Date: 03/23/2016
PSD Permit No.: PSDTX432M2	Issuance Date: 03/23/2016
Title 30 TAC Chapter 116 Permits, Special Permits, and Other Authorizations (Other Than Permits By Rule, PSD Permits, or NA Permits) for the Application Area.	
Authorization No.: 101971	Issuance Date: 05/22/2012
Authorization No.: 79852	Issuance Date: 09/18/2006
Authorization No.: 8925	Issuance Date: 03/23/2016
Permits By Rule (30 TAC Chapter 106) for the Application Area	
Number: 106.183	Version No./Date: 09/04/2000
Number: 106.352	Version No./Date: 03/14/1997
Number: 106.352	Version No./Date: 09/04/2000
Number: 106.352	Version No./Date: 02/27/2011
Number: 106.352	Version No./Date: 02/27/2012
Number: 106.352	Version No./Date: 11/22/2012
Number: 106.355	Version No./Date: 11/01/2001
Number: 106.359	Version No./Date: 09/10/2013
Number: 106.433	Version No./Date: 09/04/2000
Number: 106.452	Version No./Date: 09/04/2000
Number: 106.492	Version No./Date: 03/14/1997
Number: 106.512	Version No./Date: 03/14/1997
Number: 106.512	Version No./Date: 06/13/2001

Number: 6	Version No./Date: 01/08/1980
Number: 6	Version No./Date: 03/15/1985
Number: 6	Version No./Date: 11/05/1986
Number: 6	Version No./Date: 06/07/1996
Number: 66	Version No./Date: 11/05/1986
Number: 66	Version No./Date: 09/12/1989
Number: 66	Version No./Date: 07/20/1992
Number: 66	Version No./Date: 05/04/1994
Number: 66	Version No./Date: 06/07/1996

Emission Units and Emission Points

In air permitting terminology, any source capable of generating emissions (for example, an engine or a sandblasting area) is called an Emission Unit. For purposes of Title V, emission units are specifically listed in the operating permit when they have applicable requirements other than New Source Review (NSR), or when they are listed in the permit shield table.

The actual physical location where the emissions enter the atmosphere (for example, an engine stack or a sandblasting yard) is called an emission point. For New Source Review preconstruction permitting purposes, every emission unit has an associated emission point. Emission limits are listed in an NSR permit, associated with an emission point. This list of emission points and emission limits per pollutant is commonly referred to as the “Maximum Allowable Emission Rate Table”, or “MAERT” for short. Specifically, the MAERT lists the Emission Point Number (EPN) that identifies the emission point, followed immediately by the Source Name, identifying the emission unit that is the source of those emissions on this table.

Thus, by reference, an emission unit in a Title V operating permit is linked by reference number to an NSR authorization, and its related emission point.

Monitoring Sufficiency

Federal and state rules, 40 CFR § 70.6(a)(3)(i)(B) and 30 TAC § 122.142(c) respectively, require that each federal operating permit include additional monitoring for applicable requirements that lack periodic or instrumental monitoring (which may include recordkeeping that serves as monitoring) that yields reliable data from a relevant time period that are representative of the emission unit’s compliance with the applicable emission limitation or standard. Furthermore, the federal operating permit must include compliance assurance monitoring (CAM) requirements for emission sources that meet the applicability criteria of 40 CFR Part 64 in accordance with 40 CFR § 70.6(a)(3)(i)(A) and 30 TAC § 122.604(b).

With the exception of any emission units listed in the Periodic Monitoring or CAM Summaries in the FOP, the TCEQ Executive Director has determined that the permit contains sufficient monitoring, testing, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements that assure compliance with the applicable requirements. If applicable, each emission unit that requires additional monitoring in the form of periodic monitoring or CAM is described in further detail under the Rationale for CAM/PM Methods Selected section following this paragraph.

Rationale for Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM)/ Periodic Monitoring Methods Selected

Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM):

Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) is a federal monitoring program established under Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations Part 64 (40 CFR Part 64).

Emission units are subject to CAM requirements if they meet the following criteria:

1. the emission unit is subject to an emission limitation or standard for an air pollutant (or surrogate thereof) in an applicable requirement;
2. the emission unit uses a control device to achieve compliance with the emission limitation or standard specified in the applicable requirement; and
3. the emission unit has the pre-control device potential to emit greater than or equal to the amount in tons per year for a site to be classified as a major source.

The following table(s) identify the emission unit(s) that are subject to CAM:

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: 10C	
Control Device ID No.: C-10C	Control Device Type: Catalytic Converter
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 106, Permits by Rule	SOP Index No.: 64CAM-10C
Pollutant: NOX	Main Standard: 106.512
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: Inlet Gas Temperature	
Minimum Frequency: once per day	
Averaging Period: n/a*	
Deviation Limit: Minimum and maximum inlet gas temperature will be between 750 and 1250 degrees Fahrenheit	
Basis of CAM: A common way to reduce NOx emissions is by the use of a catalytic converter. A catalytic converter uses a catalyst such as platinum and rhodium to reduce the NOx emissions. When an NO or NO2 molecule contacts the catalyst, the catalyst frees oxygen and allows the formation of N2 in lieu of NOx. Parameters that may be measured to determine control device performance include the outlet NOx concentration, the inlet temperature of the catalyst and the oxygen concentration in the exhaust gas.	

*The permit holder may elect to collect monitoring data on a more frequent basis and calculate the average as specified by the minimum frequency, for purposes of determining whether a deviation has occurred. However, the additional data points must be collected on a regular basis and shall not be collected and used in particular instances to avoid reporting deviations.

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: 10C	
Control Device ID No.: C-10C	Control Device Type: Catalytic Converter
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 106, Permits by Rule	SOP Index No.: 64CAM-10C
Pollutant: NOX	Main Standard: 106.512
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: NOx Concentration	
Minimum Frequency: once every two years	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: The maximum NOx rate or concentration is 7.14 tpy NOx (0.5 g/bhp-hr).	
<p>Basis of CAM: A common way to reduce NOx emissions is by the use of a catalytic converter. A catalytic converter uses a catalyst such as platinum and rhodium to reduce the NOx emissions. When an NO or NO2 molecule contacts the catalyst, the catalyst frees oxygen and allows the formation of N2 in lieu of NOx. Parameters that may be measured to determine control device performance include the outlet NOx concentration, the inlet temperature of the catalyst and the oxygen concentration in the exhaust gas.</p>	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: 10C	
Control Device ID No.: C-10C	Control Device Type: Catalytic Converter
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 117, East Texas Combustion	SOP Index No.: R73300-10C
Pollutant: NO _x	Main Standard: § 117.3310(a)(2)(B)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: Inlet Gas Temperature	
Minimum Frequency: once per day	
Averaging Period: n/a*	
Deviation Limit: Minimum and maximum inlet gas temperature will be between 750 and 1250 degrees Fahrenheit.	
Basis of CAM: A common way to reduce NO _x emissions is by the use of a catalytic converter. A catalytic converter uses a catalyst such as platinum and rhodium to reduce the NO _x emissions. When an NO or NO ₂ molecule contacts the catalyst, the catalyst frees oxygen and allows the formation of N ₂ in lieu of NO _x . Parameters that may be measured to determine control device performance include the outlet NO _x concentration, the inlet temperature of the catalyst and the oxygen concentration in the exhaust gas.	

*The permit holder may elect to collect monitoring data on a more frequent basis and calculate the average as specified by the minimum frequency, for purposes of determining whether a deviation has occurred. However, the additional data points must be collected on a regular basis and shall not be collected and used in particular instances to avoid reporting deviations.

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: 10C	
Control Device ID No.: C-10C	Control Device Type: Catalytic Converter
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 117, East Texas Combustion	SOP Index No.: R73300-10C
Pollutant: NO _x	Main Standard: § 117.3310(a)(2)(B)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: NO _x Concentration	
Minimum Frequency: once every two years	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: The maximum NO _x rate or concentration is 7.14 tpy NO _x (0.5 g/bhp-hr).	
<p>Basis of CAM: A common way to reduce NO_x emissions is by the use of a catalytic converter. A catalytic converter uses a catalyst such as platinum and rhodium to reduce the NO_x emissions. When an NO or NO₂ molecule contacts the catalyst, the catalyst frees oxygen and allows the formation of N₂ in lieu of NO_x. Parameters that may be measured to determine control device performance include the outlet NO_x concentration, the inlet temperature of the catalyst and the oxygen concentration in the exhaust gas.</p>	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: 14B	
Control Device ID No.: 14-CONV	Control Device Type: Other Control Device Type
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 106, Permits by Rule	SOP Index No.: 64CAM-014B
Pollutant: NOX	Main Standard: 106.512
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: Inlet Gas Temperature	
Minimum Frequency: once per day	
Averaging Period: n/a*	
Deviation Limit: Minimum and maximum inlet gas temperature will be between 750 and 1250 degrees Fahrenheit.	
Basis of CAM: A common way to reduce NOx emissions is by the use of a catalytic converter. A catalytic converter uses a catalyst such as platinum and rhodium to reduce the NOx emissions. When an NO or NO2 molecule contacts the catalyst, the catalyst frees oxygen and allows the formation of N2 in lieu of NOx. Parameters that may be measured to determine control device performance include the outlet NOx concentration, the inlet temperature of the catalyst and the oxygen concentration in the exhaust gas.	

*The permit holder may elect to collect monitoring data on a more frequent basis and calculate the average as specified by the minimum frequency, for purposes of determining whether a deviation has occurred. However, the additional data points must be collected on a regular basis and shall not be collected and used in particular instances to avoid reporting deviations.

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: 14B	
Control Device ID No.: 14-CONV	Control Device Type: Other Control Device Type
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 106, Permits by Rule	SOP Index No.: 64CAM-014B
Pollutant: NOX	Main Standard: 106.512
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: NOx Concentration	
Minimum Frequency: once every two years	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: The maximum NOx rate or concentration is 5.95 tpy NOx (0.5 g/bhp-hr).	
<p>Basis of CAM: A common way to reduce NOx emissions is by the use of a catalytic converter. A catalytic converter uses a catalyst such as platinum and rhodium to reduce the NOx emissions. When an NO or NO2 molecule contacts the catalyst, the catalyst frees oxygen and allows the formation of N2 in lieu of NOx. Parameters that may be measured to determine control device performance include the outlet NOx concentration, the inlet temperature of the catalyst and the oxygen concentration in the exhaust gas.</p>	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: 14B	
Control Device ID No.: 14-CONV	Control Device Type: Catalytic Converter
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 117, East Texas Combustion	SOP Index No.: R73300-14B
Pollutant: NO _x	Main Standard: § 117.3310(a)(2)(B)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: Inlet Gas Temperature	
Minimum Frequency: once per day	
Averaging Period: n/a*	
Deviation Limit: Minimum and maximum inlet gas temperature will be between 750 and 1250 degrees Fahrenheit.	
Basis of CAM: A common way to reduce NO _x emissions is by the use of a catalytic converter. A catalytic converter uses a catalyst such as platinum and rhodium to reduce the NO _x emissions. When an NO or NO ₂ molecule contacts the catalyst, the catalyst frees oxygen and allows the formation of N ₂ in lieu of NO _x . Parameters that may be measured to determine control device performance include the outlet NO _x concentration, the inlet temperature of the catalyst and the oxygen concentration in the exhaust gas.	

*The permit holder may elect to collect monitoring data on a more frequent basis and calculate the average as specified by the minimum frequency, for purposes of determining whether a deviation has occurred. However, the additional data points must be collected on a regular basis and shall not be collected and used in particular instances to avoid reporting deviations.

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: 14B	
Control Device ID No.: 14-CONV	Control Device Type: Catalytic Converter
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 117, East Texas Combustion	SOP Index No.: R73300-14B
Pollutant: NO _x	Main Standard: § 117.3310(a)(2)(B)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: NO _x Concentration	
Minimum Frequency: once every two years	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: The maximum NO _x rate or concentration is 5.95 tpy NO _x (0.5 g/bhp-hr).	
<p>Basis of CAM: A common way to reduce NO_x emissions is by the use of a catalytic converter. A catalytic converter uses a catalyst such as platinum and rhodium to reduce the NO_x emissions. When an NO or NO₂ molecule contacts the catalyst, the catalyst frees oxygen and allows the formation of N₂ in lieu of NO_x. Parameters that may be measured to determine control device performance include the outlet NO_x concentration, the inlet temperature of the catalyst and the oxygen concentration in the exhaust gas.</p>	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: 15A	
Control Device ID No.: 15-CONV	Control Device Type: Other Control Device Type
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 106, Permits by Rule	SOP Index No.: 64CAM-0015A
Pollutant: NOX	Main Standard: 106.512
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: Inlet Gas Temperature	
Minimum Frequency: once per day	
Averaging Period: n/a*	
Deviation Limit: Minimum and maximum inlet gas temperature will be between 750 and 1250 degrees Fahrenheit.	
Basis of CAM: A common way to reduce NOx emissions is by the use of a catalytic converter. A catalytic converter uses a catalyst such as platinum and rhodium to reduce the NOx emissions. When an NO or NO2 molecule contacts the catalyst, the catalyst frees oxygen and allows the formation of N2 in lieu of NOx. Parameters that may be measured to determine control device performance include the outlet NOx concentration, the inlet temperature of the catalyst and the oxygen concentration in the exhaust gas.	

*The permit holder may elect to collect monitoring data on a more frequent basis and calculate the average as specified by the minimum frequency, for purposes of determining whether a deviation has occurred. However, the additional data points must be collected on a regular basis and shall not be collected and used in particular instances to avoid reporting deviations.

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: 15A	
Control Device ID No.: 15-CONV	Control Device Type: Other Control Device Type
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 106, Permits by Rule	SOP Index No.: 64CAM-0015A
Pollutant: NOX	Main Standard: 106.512
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: NOx Concentration	
Minimum Frequency: once every two years	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: The maximum NOx rate or concentration (specified in units of the underlying applicable requirement) is 5.15 tpy NOx (0.5 g/bhp-hr).	
Basis of CAM: A common way to reduce NOx emissions is by the use of a catalytic converter. A catalytic converter uses a catalyst such as platinum and rhodium to reduce the NOx emissions. When an NO or NO2 molecule contacts the catalyst, the catalyst frees oxygen and allows the formation of N2 in lieu of NOx. Parameters that may be measured to determine control device performance include the outlet NOx concentration, the inlet temperature of the catalyst and the oxygen concentration in the exhaust gas.	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: 15A	
Control Device ID No.: 15-CONV	Control Device Type: Catalytic Converter
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 117, East Texas Combustion	SOP Index No.: R73300-15A
Pollutant: NO _x	Main Standard: § 117.3310(a)(2)(B)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: Inlet Gas Temperature	
Minimum Frequency: once per day	
Averaging Period: n/a*	
Deviation Limit: Minimum and Maximum inlet gas temperature will be between 750 and 1250 degrees Fahrenheit.	
Basis of CAM: A common way to reduce NO _x emissions is by the use of a catalytic converter. A catalytic converter uses a catalyst such as platinum and rhodium to reduce the NO _x emissions. When an NO or NO ₂ molecule contacts the catalyst, the catalyst frees oxygen and allows the formation of N ₂ in lieu of NO _x . Parameters that may be measured to determine control device performance include the outlet NO _x concentration, the inlet temperature of the catalyst and the oxygen concentration in the exhaust gas.	

*The permit holder may elect to collect monitoring data on a more frequent basis and calculate the average as specified by the minimum frequency, for purposes of determining whether a deviation has occurred. However, the additional data points must be collected on a regular basis and shall not be collected and used in particular instances to avoid reporting deviations.

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: 15A	
Control Device ID No.: 15-CONV	Control Device Type: Catalytic Converter
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 117, East Texas Combustion	SOP Index No.: R73300-15A
Pollutant: NO _x	Main Standard: § 117.3310(a)(2)(B)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: NO _x Concentration	
Minimum Frequency: once every two years	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: The maximum NO _x rate or concentration is 5.15 tpy NO _x (0.5 g/bhp-hr).	
<p>Basis of CAM: A common way to reduce NO_x emissions is by the use of a catalytic converter. A catalytic converter uses a catalyst such as platinum and rhodium to reduce the NO_x emissions. When an NO or NO₂ molecule contacts the catalyst, the catalyst frees oxygen and allows the formation of N₂ in lieu of NO_x. Parameters that may be measured to determine control device performance include the outlet NO_x concentration, the inlet temperature of the catalyst and the oxygen concentration in the exhaust gas.</p>	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: C-6A1	
Control Device ID No.: C6A1-CONV	Control Device Type: Catalytic Converter
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 117, East Texas Combustion	SOP Index No.: R73300-C6A1
Pollutant: NO _x	Main Standard: § 117.3310(a)(2)(B)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: Inlet Gas Temperature	
Minimum Frequency: once per day	
Averaging Period: n/a*	
Deviation Limit: Minimum and maximum inlet gas temperature will be between 750 and 1250 degrees Fahrenheit.	
Basis of CAM: A common way to reduce NO _x emissions is by the use of a catalytic converter. A catalytic converter uses a catalyst such as platinum and rhodium to reduce the NO _x emissions. When an NO or NO ₂ molecule contacts the catalyst, the catalyst frees oxygen and allows the formation of N ₂ in lieu of NO _x . Parameters that may be measured to determine control device performance include the outlet NO _x concentration, the inlet temperature of the catalyst and the oxygen concentration in the exhaust gas.	

*The permit holder may elect to collect monitoring data on a more frequent basis and calculate the average as specified by the minimum frequency, for purposes of determining whether a deviation has occurred. However, the additional data points must be collected on a regular basis and shall not be collected and used in particular instances to avoid reporting deviations.

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: C-6A1	
Control Device ID No.: C6A1-CONV	Control Device Type: Catalytic Converter
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 117, East Texas Combustion	SOP Index No.: R73300-C6A1
Pollutant: NO _x	Main Standard: § 117.3310(a)(2)(B)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: NO _x Concentration	
Minimum Frequency: once every two years	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: The maximum NO _x rate or concentration is 6.76 tpy NO _x (0.5 g/bhp-hr).	
<p>Basis of CAM: A common way to reduce NO_x emissions is by the use of a catalytic converter. A catalytic converter uses a catalyst such as platinum and rhodium to reduce the NO_x emissions. When an NO or NO₂ molecule contacts the catalyst, the catalyst frees oxygen and allows the formation of N₂ in lieu of NO_x. Parameters that may be measured to determine control device performance include the outlet NO_x concentration, the inlet temperature of the catalyst and the oxygen concentration in the exhaust gas.</p>	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: C-6B1	
Control Device ID No.: C6B1-CONV	Control Device Type: Catalytic Converter
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 106, Permits by Rule	SOP Index No.: 64CAM-oC6B1
Pollutant: NOX	Main Standard: 106.512
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: Inlet Gas Temperature	
Minimum Frequency: once per day	
Averaging Period: n/a*	
Deviation Limit: Minimum and maximum inlet gas temperature will be between 750 and 1250 degrees Fahrenheit.	
Basis of CAM: A common way to reduce NOx emissions is by the use of a catalytic converter. A catalytic converter uses a catalyst such as platinum and rhodium to reduce the NOx emissions. When an NO or NO2 molecule contacts the catalyst, the catalyst frees oxygen and allows the formation of N2 in lieu of NOx. Parameters that may be measured to determine control device performance include the outlet NOx concentration, the inlet temperature of the catalyst and the oxygen concentration in the exhaust gas.	

*The permit holder may elect to collect monitoring data on a more frequent basis and calculate the average as specified by the minimum frequency, for purposes of determining whether a deviation has occurred. However, the additional data points must be collected on a regular basis and shall not be collected and used in particular instances to avoid reporting deviations.

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: C-6B1	
Control Device ID No.: C6B1-CONV	Control Device Type: Catalytic Converter
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 106, Permits by Rule	SOP Index No.: 64CAM-oC6B1
Pollutant: NOX	Main Standard: 106.512
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: NOx Concentration	
Minimum Frequency: once every two years	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: The maximum NOx rate or concentration (specified in units of the underlying applicable requirement) is 6.76 tpy NOx (0.5 g/bhp-hr).	
Basis of CAM: A common way to reduce NOx emissions is by the use of a catalytic converter. A catalytic converter uses a catalyst such as platinum and rhodium to reduce the NOx emissions. When an NO or NO2 molecule contacts the catalyst, the catalyst frees oxygen and allows the formation of N2 in lieu of NOx. Parameters that may be measured to determine control device performance include the outlet NOx concentration, the inlet temperature of the catalyst and the oxygen concentration in the exhaust gas.	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: C-6B1	
Control Device ID No.: C6B1-CONV	Control Device Type: Catalytic Converter
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 117, East Texas Combustion	SOP Index No.: R73300-C6B1
Pollutant: NO _x	Main Standard: § 117.3310(a)(2)(B)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: Inlet Gas Temperature	
Minimum Frequency: once per day	
Averaging Period: n/a*	
Deviation Limit: Minimum and maximum inlet gas temperature will be between 750 and 1250 degrees Fahrenheit.	
Basis of CAM: A common way to reduce NO _x emissions is by the use of a catalytic converter. A catalytic converter uses a catalyst such as platinum and rhodium to reduce the NO _x emissions. When an NO or NO ₂ molecule contacts the catalyst, the catalyst frees oxygen and allows the formation of N ₂ in lieu of NO _x . Parameters that may be measured to determine control device performance include the outlet NO _x concentration, the inlet temperature of the catalyst and the oxygen concentration in the exhaust gas.	

*The permit holder may elect to collect monitoring data on a more frequent basis and calculate the average as specified by the minimum frequency, for purposes of determining whether a deviation has occurred. However, the additional data points must be collected on a regular basis and shall not be collected and used in particular instances to avoid reporting deviations.

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: C-6B1	
Control Device ID No.: C6B1-CONV	Control Device Type: Catalytic Converter
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 117, East Texas Combustion	SOP Index No.: R73300-C6B1
Pollutant: NO _x	Main Standard: § 117.3310(a)(2)(B)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: NO _x Concentration	
Minimum Frequency: once every two years	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: The maximum NO _x rate or concentration is 6.76 tpy NO _x (0.5 g/bhp-hr).	
Basis of CAM: A common way to reduce NO _x emissions is by the use of a catalytic converter. A catalytic converter uses a catalyst such as platinum and rhodium to reduce the NO _x emissions. When an NO or NO ₂ molecule contacts the catalyst, the catalyst frees oxygen and allows the formation of N ₂ in lieu of NO _x . Parameters that may be measured to determine control device performance include the outlet NO _x concentration, the inlet temperature of the catalyst and the oxygen concentration in the exhaust gas.	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: G-101A	
Control Device ID No.: G101A-CONV	Control Device Type: Other Control Device Type
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 106, Permits by Rule	SOP Index No.: 64CAM-G101A
Pollutant: NOX	Main Standard: 106.512
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: Inlet Gas Temperature	
Minimum Frequency: once per day	
Averaging Period: n/a*	
Deviation Limit: Minimum and maximum inlet gas temperature will be between 750 and 1250 degrees Fahrenheit.	
Basis of CAM: A common way to reduce NOx emissions is by the use of a catalytic converter. A catalytic converter uses a catalyst such as platinum and rhodium to reduce the NOx emissions. When an NO or NO2 molecule contacts the catalyst, the catalyst frees oxygen and allows the formation of N2 in lieu of NOx. Parameters that may be measured to determine control device performance include the outlet NOx concentration, the inlet temperature of the catalyst and the oxygen concentration in the exhaust gas.	

*The permit holder may elect to collect monitoring data on a more frequent basis and calculate the average as specified by the minimum frequency, for purposes of determining whether a deviation has occurred. However, the additional data points must be collected on a regular basis and shall not be collected and used in particular instances to avoid reporting deviations.

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: G-101A	
Control Device ID No.: G101A-CONV	Control Device Type: Other Control Device Type
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 106, Permits by Rule	SOP Index No.: 64CAM-G101A
Pollutant: NOX	Main Standard: 106.512
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: NOx Concentration	
Minimum Frequency: once every two years	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: The maximum NOx rate or concentration (specified in units of the underlying applicable requirement) is 5.60 tpy NOx (0.5 g/bhp-hr).	
Basis of CAM: A common way to reduce NOx emissions is by the use of a catalytic converter. A catalytic converter uses a catalyst such as platinum and rhodium to reduce the NOx emissions. When an NO or NO2 molecule contacts the catalyst, the catalyst frees oxygen and allows the formation of N2 in lieu of NOx. Parameters that may be measured to determine control device performance include the outlet NOx concentration, the inlet temperature of the catalyst and the oxygen concentration in the exhaust gas.	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: G-101A	
Control Device ID No.: G101A-CONV	Control Device Type: Catalytic Converter
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 117, East Texas Combustion	SOP Index No.: R73300-G101A
Pollutant: NO _x	Main Standard: § 117.3310(a)(2)(B)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: Inlet Gas Temperature	
Minimum Frequency: once per day	
Averaging Period: n/a*	
Deviation Limit: Minimum and maximum inlet gas temperature will be between 750 and 1250 degrees Fahrenheit.	
Basis of CAM: A common way to reduce NO _x emissions is by the use of a catalytic converter. A catalytic converter uses a catalyst such as platinum and rhodium to reduce the NO _x emissions. When an NO or NO ₂ molecule contacts the catalyst, the catalyst frees oxygen and allows the formation of N ₂ in lieu of NO _x . Parameters that may be measured to determine control device performance include the outlet NO _x concentration, the inlet temperature of the catalyst and the oxygen concentration in the exhaust gas.	

*The permit holder may elect to collect monitoring data on a more frequent basis and calculate the average as specified by the minimum frequency, for purposes of determining whether a deviation has occurred. However, the additional data points must be collected on a regular basis and shall not be collected and used in particular instances to avoid reporting deviations.

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: G-101A	
Control Device ID No.: G101A-CONV	Control Device Type: Catalytic Converter
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 117, East Texas Combustion	SOP Index No.: R73300-G101A
Pollutant: NO _x	Main Standard: § 117.3310(a)(2)(B)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: NO _x Concentration	
Minimum Frequency: once every two years	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: The maximum NO _x rate or concentration (specified in units of the underlying applicable requirement) is 5.60 tpy NO _x (0.5 g/bhp-hr).	
Basis of CAM: A common way to reduce NO _x emissions is by the use of a catalytic converter. A catalytic converter uses a catalyst such as platinum and rhodium to reduce the NO _x emissions. When an NO or NO ₂ molecule contacts the catalyst, the catalyst frees oxygen and allows the formation of N ₂ in lieu of NO _x . Parameters that may be measured to determine control device performance include the outlet NO _x concentration, the inlet temperature of the catalyst and the oxygen concentration in the exhaust gas.	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: G-102A	
Control Device ID No.: G102A-CONV	Control Device Type: Other Control Device Type
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 106, Permits by Rule	SOP Index No.: 64CAM-G102A
Pollutant: NOX	Main Standard: 106.512
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: Inlet Gas Temperature	
Minimum Frequency: once per day	
Averaging Period: n/a*	
Deviation Limit: Minimum and Maximum inlet gas temperature will be between 750 and 1250 degrees Fahrenheit.	
Basis of CAM: A common way to reduce NOx emissions is by the use of a catalytic converter. A catalytic converter uses a catalyst such as platinum and rhodium to reduce the NOx emissions. When an NO or NO2 molecule contacts the catalyst, the catalyst frees oxygen and allows the formation of N2 in lieu of NOx. Parameters that may be measured to determine control device performance include the outlet NOx concentration, the inlet temperature of the catalyst and the oxygen concentration in the exhaust gas.	

*The permit holder may elect to collect monitoring data on a more frequent basis and calculate the average as specified by the minimum frequency, for purposes of determining whether a deviation has occurred. However, the additional data points must be collected on a regular basis and shall not be collected and used in particular instances to avoid reporting deviations.

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: G-102A	
Control Device ID No.: G102A-CONV	Control Device Type: Other Control Device Type
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 106, Permits by Rule	SOP Index No.: 64CAM-G102A
Pollutant: NOX	Main Standard: 106.512
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: NOx Concentration	
Minimum Frequency: once every two years	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: The maximum NOx rate or concentration (specified in units of the underlying applicable requirement) is 5.60 tpy NOx (0.5 g/bhp-hr).	
Basis of CAM: A common way to reduce NOx emissions is by the use of a catalytic converter. A catalytic converter uses a catalyst such as platinum and rhodium to reduce the NOx emissions. When an NO or NO2 molecule contacts the catalyst, the catalyst frees oxygen and allows the formation of N2 in lieu of NOx. Parameters that may be measured to determine control device performance include the outlet NOx concentration, the inlet temperature of the catalyst and the oxygen concentration in the exhaust gas.	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: G-102A	
Control Device ID No.: G102A-CONV	Control Device Type: Catalytic Converter
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 117, East Texas Combustion	SOP Index No.: R73300-G102A
Pollutant: NO _x	Main Standard: § 117.3310(a)(2)(B)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: Inlet Gas Temperature	
Minimum Frequency: once per day	
Averaging Period: n/a*	
Deviation Limit: Minimum and maximum inlet gas temperature will be between 750 and 1250 degrees Fahrenheit.	
Basis of CAM: A common way to reduce NO _x emissions is by the use of a catalytic converter. A catalytic converter uses a catalyst such as platinum and rhodium to reduce the NO _x emissions. When an NO or NO ₂ molecule contacts the catalyst, the catalyst frees oxygen and allows the formation of N ₂ in lieu of NO _x . Parameters that may be measured to determine control device performance include the outlet NO _x concentration, the inlet temperature of the catalyst and the oxygen concentration in the exhaust gas.	

*The permit holder may elect to collect monitoring data on a more frequent basis and calculate the average as specified by the minimum frequency, for purposes of determining whether a deviation has occurred. However, the additional data points must be collected on a regular basis and shall not be collected and used in particular instances to avoid reporting deviations.

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: G-102A	
Control Device ID No.: G102A-CONV	Control Device Type: Catalytic Converter
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 117, East Texas Combustion	SOP Index No.: R73300-G102A
Pollutant: NO _x	Main Standard: § 117.3310(a)(2)(B)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: NO _x Concentration	
Minimum Frequency: once every two years	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: The maximum NO _x rate or concentration is 5.60 tpy NO _x (0.5 g/bhp-hr).	
Basis of CAM: A common way to reduce NO _x emissions is by the use of a catalytic converter. A catalytic converter uses a catalyst such as platinum and rhodium to reduce the NO _x emissions. When an NO or NO ₂ molecule contacts the catalyst, the catalyst frees oxygen and allows the formation of N ₂ in lieu of NO _x . Parameters that may be measured to determine control device performance include the outlet NO _x concentration, the inlet temperature of the catalyst and the oxygen concentration in the exhaust gas.	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: G-103	
Control Device ID No.: G103-CONV	Control Device Type: Other Control Device Type
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 106, Permits by Rule	SOP Index No.: 64CAM-G103
Pollutant: NOX	Main Standard: 106.512
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: Inlet Gas Temperature	
Minimum Frequency: once per day	
Averaging Period: n/a*	
Deviation Limit: Minimum and maximum inlet gas temperature will be between 750 and 1250 degrees Fahrenheit.	
Basis of CAM: A common way to reduce NOx emissions is by the use of a catalytic converter. A catalytic converter uses a catalyst such as platinum and rhodium to reduce the NOx emissions. When an NO or NO2 molecule contacts the catalyst, the catalyst frees oxygen and allows the formation of N2 in lieu of NOx. Parameters that may be measured to determine control device performance include the outlet NOx concentration, the inlet temperature of the catalyst and the oxygen concentration in the exhaust gas.	

*The permit holder may elect to collect monitoring data on a more frequent basis and calculate the average as specified by the minimum frequency, for purposes of determining whether a deviation has occurred. However, the additional data points must be collected on a regular basis and shall not be collected and used in particular instances to avoid reporting deviations.

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: G-103	
Control Device ID No.: G103-CONV	Control Device Type: Other Control Device Type
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 106, Permits by Rule	SOP Index No.: 64CAM-G103
Pollutant: NOX	Main Standard: 106.512
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: NOx Concentration	
Minimum Frequency: once every two years	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: The maximum NOx rate concentration (specified in units of the underlying applicable requirement) is 5.60 tpy NOx (0.5 g/bhp-hr).	
Basis of CAM: A common way to reduce NOx emissions is by the use of a catalytic converter. A catalytic converter uses a catalyst such as platinum and rhodium to reduce the NOx emissions. When an NO or NO2 molecule contacts the catalyst, the catalyst frees oxygen and allows the formation of N2 in lieu of NOx. Parameters that may be measured to determine control device performance include the outlet NOx concentration, the inlet temperature of the catalyst and the oxygen concentration in the exhaust gas.	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: G-103	
Control Device ID No.: G103-CONV	Control Device Type: Catalytic Converter
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 117, East Texas Combustion	SOP Index No.: R73300-G103
Pollutant: NO _x	Main Standard: § 117.3310(a)(2)(B)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: Inlet Gas Temperature	
Minimum Frequency: once per day	
Averaging Period: n/a*	
Deviation Limit: Minimum and maximum inlet gas temperature will be between 750 and 1250 degrees Fahrenheit.	
Basis of CAM: A common way to reduce NO _x emissions is by the use of a catalytic converter. A catalytic converter uses a catalyst such as platinum and rhodium to reduce the NO _x emissions. When an NO or NO ₂ molecule contacts the catalyst, the catalyst frees oxygen and allows the formation of N ₂ in lieu of NO _x . Parameters that may be measured to determine control device performance include the outlet NO _x concentration, the inlet temperature of the catalyst and the oxygen concentration in the exhaust gas.	

*The permit holder may elect to collect monitoring data on a more frequent basis and calculate the average as specified by the minimum frequency, for purposes of determining whether a deviation has occurred. However, the additional data points must be collected on a regular basis and shall not be collected and used in particular instances to avoid reporting deviations.

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: G-103	
Control Device ID No.: G103-CONV	Control Device Type: Catalytic Converter
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 117, East Texas Combustion	SOP Index No.: R73300-G103
Pollutant: NO _x	Main Standard: § 117.3310(a)(2)(B)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: NO _x Concentration	
Minimum Frequency: once every two years	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: The maximum NO _x rate or concentration is 5.60 tpy NO _x (0.5 g/bhp-hr).	
<p>Basis of CAM: A common way to reduce NO_x emissions is by the use of a catalytic converter. A catalytic converter uses a catalyst such as platinum and rhodium to reduce the NO_x emissions. When an NO or NO₂ molecule contacts the catalyst, the catalyst frees oxygen and allows the formation of N₂ in lieu of NO_x. Parameters that may be measured to determine control device performance include the outlet NO_x concentration, the inlet temperature of the catalyst and the oxygen concentration in the exhaust gas.</p>	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: G-104A	
Control Device ID No.: G104A-CONV	Control Device Type: Other Control Device Type
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 106, Permits by Rule	SOP Index No.: 64CAM-G104A
Pollutant: NOX	Main Standard: 106.512
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: Inlet Gas Temperature	
Minimum Frequency: once per day	
Averaging Period: n/a*	
Deviation Limit: Minimum and maximum inlet gas temperature will be between 750 and 1250 degrees Fahrenheit.	
Basis of CAM: A common way to reduce NOx emissions is by the use of a catalytic converter. A catalytic converter uses a catalyst such as platinum and rhodium to reduce the NOx emissions. When an NO or NO2 molecule contacts the catalyst, the catalyst frees oxygen and allows the formation of N2 in lieu of NOx. Parameters that may be measured to determine control device performance include the outlet NOx concentration, the inlet temperature of the catalyst and the oxygen concentration in the exhaust gas.	

*The permit holder may elect to collect monitoring data on a more frequent basis and calculate the average as specified by the minimum frequency, for purposes of determining whether a deviation has occurred. However, the additional data points must be collected on a regular basis and shall not be collected and used in particular instances to avoid reporting deviations.

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: G-104A	
Control Device ID No.: G104A-CONV	Control Device Type: Other Control Device Type
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 106, Permits by Rule	SOP Index No.: 64CAM-G104A
Pollutant: NOX	Main Standard: 106.512
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: NOx Concentration	
Minimum Frequency: once every two years	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: The maximum NOx rate or concentration (specified in units of the underlying applicable requirement) is 5.60 tpy NOx (0.5 g/bhp-hr).	
Basis of CAM: A common way to reduce NOx emissions is by the use of a catalytic converter. A catalytic converter uses a catalyst such as platinum and rhodium to reduce the NOx emissions. When an NO or NO2 molecule contacts the catalyst, the catalyst frees oxygen and allows the formation of N2 in lieu of NOx. Parameters that may be measured to determine control device performance include the outlet NOx concentration, the inlet temperature of the catalyst and the oxygen concentration in the exhaust gas.	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: G-104A	
Control Device ID No.: G104A-CONV	Control Device Type: Catalytic Converter
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 117, East Texas Combustion	SOP Index No.: R73300-G104A
Pollutant: NO _x	Main Standard: § 117.3310(a)(2)(B)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: Inlet Gas Temperature	
Minimum Frequency: once per day	
Averaging Period: n/a*	
Deviation Limit: Minimum and maximum inlet gas temperature will be between 750 and 1250 degrees Fahrenheit.	
Basis of CAM: A common way to reduce NO _x emissions is by the use of a catalytic converter. A catalytic converter uses a catalyst such as platinum and rhodium to reduce the NO _x emissions. When an NO or NO ₂ molecule contacts the catalyst, the catalyst frees oxygen and allows the formation of N ₂ in lieu of NO _x . Parameters that may be measured to determine control device performance include the outlet NO _x concentration, the inlet temperature of the catalyst and the oxygen concentration in the exhaust gas.	

*The permit holder may elect to collect monitoring data on a more frequent basis and calculate the average as specified by the minimum frequency, for purposes of determining whether a deviation has occurred. However, the additional data points must be collected on a regular basis and shall not be collected and used in particular instances to avoid reporting deviations.

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: G-104A	
Control Device ID No.: G104A-CONV	Control Device Type: Catalytic Converter
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 117, East Texas Combustion	SOP Index No.: R73300-G104A
Pollutant: NO _x	Main Standard: § 117.3310(a)(2)(B)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: NO _x Concentration	
Minimum Frequency: once every two years	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: The maximum NO _x rate or concentration is 5.60 tpy NO _x (0.5 g/bhp-hr).	
Basis of CAM: A common way to reduce NO _x emissions is by the use of a catalytic converter. A catalytic converter uses a catalyst such as platinum and rhodium to reduce the NO _x emissions. When an NO or NO ₂ molecule contacts the catalyst, the catalyst frees oxygen and allows the formation of N ₂ in lieu of NO _x . Parameters that may be measured to determine control device performance include the outlet NO _x concentration, the inlet temperature of the catalyst and the oxygen concentration in the exhaust gas.	

Periodic Monitoring:

The Federal Clean Air Act requires that each federal operating permit include monitoring sufficient to assure compliance with the terms and conditions of the permit. Most of the emission limits and standards applicable to emission units at Title V sources include adequate monitoring to show that the units meet the limits and standards. For those requirements that do not include monitoring, or where the monitoring is not sufficient to assure compliance, the federal operating permit must include such monitoring for the emission units affected. The following emission units are subject to periodic monitoring requirements because the emission units are subject to an emission limitation or standard for an air pollutant (or surrogate thereof) in an applicable requirement that does not already require monitoring, or the monitoring for the applicable requirement is not sufficient to assure compliance:

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: 1B	
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart GG	SOP Index No.: 60GG-0001
Pollutant: NO _x	Main Standard: § 60.332(a)(2)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: NO _x concentration	
Minimum Frequency: Monthly, unless the turbine is not operating	
Averaging Period: N/A	
Deviation Limit: NO _x emission concentration (percent by volume at 15% oxygen and on a dry basis) > 158.55 ppmv.	
<p>Basis of monitoring:</p> <p>It is widely practiced and accepted to calibrate and use a portable analyzer or NO_x CEMS/PEMS to measure NO_x concentration with procedures such as EPA Test Method 7. The measured concentration along with stack flow rate or AP-42 factors and fuel consumption records may be used to demonstrate compliance with an underlying emission limit or standard. Additionally, measuring the NO_x concentration is provided as a monitoring option for any control device because an increase in NO_x concentration may be indicative of the control device performance. Outlet NO_x concentration has been used as an indicator in many federal and state rules.</p>	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: 35	
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 111, Visible Emissions	SOP Index No.: R11111-35
Pollutant: PM (OPACITY)	Main Standard: § 111.111(a)(1)(A)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: Fuel Type	
Minimum Frequency: Annually or at any time an alternate fuel is used	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: Max fuel gas total sulfur less than 10 gr per 100 cubic feet.	
<p>Basis of monitoring:</p> <p>Industry has demonstrated through performance tests and historical data that opacity and particulate matter standards are consistently met when combustion units fire natural gas only. If the emission unit fires a different fuel for more than 24 hours, the permit holder may elect to perform opacity readings or visible emissions to demonstrate compliance is consistent with EPA Reference Test Method 9 and 22. Opacity and visible emissions have been used as an indicator of particulate emissions in many federal rules including 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart F and Subpart HH. In addition, use of these indicators is consistent with the EPA's "Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) Technical Guidance Document" (August 1998). Monitoring specifications and procedures for the opacity are consistent with federal requirements and include the EPA's Test Method 9 for determining opacity by visual observations and the requirements of 40 CFR § 60.13 for a continuous opacity monitoring system (COMS). The monitoring specifications and procedures for the visible emissions monitoring are similar to "EPA Reference Method 22" procedures.</p>	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: 3A	
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart GG	SOP Index No.: 60GG-0003
Pollutant: NO _x	Main Standard: § 60.332(a)(2)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: NO _x concentration	
Minimum Frequency: Monthly, unless the turbine is not operating	
Averaging Period: N/A	
Deviation Limit: NO _x emission concentration (percent by volume at 15% oxygen and on a dry basis) > 158.55 ppmv.	
<p>Basis of monitoring:</p> <p>It is widely practiced and accepted to calibrate and use a portable analyzer or NO_x CEMS/PEMS to measure NO_x concentration with procedures such as EPA Test Method 7. The measured concentration along with stack flow rate or AP-42 factors and fuel consumption records may be used to demonstrate compliance with an underlying emission limit or standard. Additionally, measuring the NO_x concentration is provided as a monitoring option for any control device because an increase in NO_x concentration may be indicative of the control device performance. Outlet NO_x concentration has been used as an indicator in many federal and state rules.</p>	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: 41	
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 30 TAC Chapter 111, Visible Emissions	SOP Index No.: R11111-41
Pollutant: PM (OPACITY)	Main Standard: § 111.111(a)(1)(A)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: Fuel Type	
Minimum Frequency: Annually or at any time an alternate fuel is used	
Averaging Period: n/a	
Deviation Limit: Max fuel gas total sulfur less than 10 gr per 100 cubic feet.	
<p>Basis of monitoring:</p> <p>Industry has demonstrated through performance tests and historical data that opacity and particulate matter standards are consistently met when combustion units fire natural gas only. If the emission unit fires a different fuel for more than 24 hours, the permit holder may elect to perform opacity readings or visible emissions to demonstrate compliance is consistent with EPA Reference Test Method 9 and 22. Opacity and visible emissions have been used as an indicator of particulate emissions in many federal rules including 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart F and Subpart HH. In addition, use of these indicators is consistent with the EPA's "Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) Technical Guidance Document" (August 1998). Monitoring specifications and procedures for the opacity are consistent with federal requirements and include the EPA's Test Method 9 for determining opacity by visual observations and the requirements of 40 CFR § 60.13 for a continuous opacity monitoring system (COMS). The monitoring specifications and procedures for the visible emissions monitoring are similar to "EPA Reference Method 22" procedures.</p>	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: 59B	
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart GG	SOP Index No.: 60GG-0004
Pollutant: NO _x	Main Standard: § 60.332(a)(2)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: NO _x concentration	
Minimum Frequency: Monthly, unless the turbine is not operating	
Averaging Period: N/A	
Deviation Limit: NO _x emission concentration (percent by volume at 15% oxygen and on a dry basis) > 158.56 ppmv	
<p>Basis of monitoring:</p> <p>It is widely practiced and accepted to calibrate and use a portable analyzer or NO_x CEMS/PEMS to measure NO_x concentration with procedures such as EPA Test Method 7. The measured concentration along with stack flow rate or AP-42 factors and fuel consumption records may be used to demonstrate compliance with an underlying emission limit or standard. Additionally, measuring the NO_x concentration is provided as a monitoring option for any control device because an increase in NO_x concentration may be indicative of the control device performance. Outlet NO_x concentration has been used as an indicator in many federal and state rules.</p>	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: 60B	
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart GG	SOP Index No.: 60GG-0005
Pollutant: NO _x	Main Standard: § 60.332(a)(2)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: NO _x concentration	
Minimum Frequency: Monthly, unless the turbine is not operating	
Averaging Period: N/A	
Deviation Limit: NO _x emission concentration (percent by volume at 15% oxygen and on a dry a basis) > 158.56 ppmv.	
<p>Basis of monitoring:</p> <p>It is widely practiced and accepted to calibrate and use a portable analyzer or NO_x CEMS/PEMS to measure NO_x concentration with procedures such as EPA Test Method 7. The measured concentration along with stack flow rate or AP-42 factors and fuel consumption records may be used to demonstrate compliance with an underlying emission limit or standard. Additionally, measuring the NO_x concentration is provided as a monitoring option for any control device because an increase in NO_x concentration may be indicative of the control device performance. Outlet NO_x concentration has been used as an indicator in many federal and state rules.</p>	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: C-5A1	
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart GG	SOP Index No.: 60GG-0007
Pollutant: NO _x	Main Standard: § 60.332(a)(2)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: NO _x concentration	
Minimum Frequency: Monthly, unless the turbine is not operating	
Averaging Period: N/A	
Deviation Limit: NO _x emission concentration (percent by volume at 15% oxygen and on a dry basis) > 157.08 ppmv.	
<p>Basis of monitoring:</p> <p>It is widely practiced and accepted to calibrate and use a portable analyzer or NO_x CEMS/PEMS to measure NO_x concentration with procedures such as EPA Test Method 7. The measured concentration along with stack flow rate or AP-42 factors and fuel consumption records may be used to demonstrate compliance with an underlying emission limit or standard. Additionally, measuring the NO_x concentration is provided as a monitoring option for any control device because an increase in NO_x concentration may be indicative of the control device performance. Outlet NO_x concentration has been used as an indicator in many federal and state rules.</p>	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: C-5B	
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart GG	SOP Index No.: 60GG-0008
Pollutant: NO _x	Main Standard: § 60.332(a)(2)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: NO _x concentration	
Minimum Frequency: Monthly, unless the turbine is not operating	
Averaging Period: N/A	
Deviation Limit: NO _x emission concentration (percent by volume at 15% oxygen and on a dry basis) > 150.00 ppmv.	
<p>Basis of monitoring:</p> <p>It is widely practiced and accepted to calibrate and use a portable analyzer or NO_x CEMS/PEMS to measure NO_x concentration with procedures such as EPA Test Method 7. The measured concentration along with stack flow rate or AP-42 factors and fuel consumption records may be used to demonstrate compliance with an underlying emission limit or standard. Additionally, measuring the NO_x concentration is provided as a monitoring option for any control device because an increase in NO_x concentration may be indicative of the control device performance. Outlet NO_x concentration has been used as an indicator in many federal and state rules.</p>	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: P5-1B	
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart GG	SOP Index No.: 60GG-0009
Pollutant: NO _x	Main Standard: § 60.332(a)(2)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: NO _x concentration	
Minimum Frequency: Monthly, unless the turbine is not operating	
Averaging Period: N/A	
Deviation Limit: NO _x emission concentration (percent by volume at 15% oxygen and on a dry basis) > 162.01 ppmv.	
<p>Basis of monitoring:</p> <p>It is widely practiced and accepted to calibrate and use a portable analyzer or NO_x CEMS/PEMS to measure NO_x concentration with procedures such as EPA Test Method 7. The measured concentration along with stack flow rate or AP-42 factors and fuel consumption records may be used to demonstrate compliance with an underlying emission limit or standard. Additionally, measuring the NO_x concentration is provided as a monitoring option for any control device because an increase in NO_x concentration may be indicative of the control device performance. Outlet NO_x concentration has been used as an indicator in many federal and state rules.</p>	

Unit/Group/Process Information	
ID No.: P5-2A	
Applicable Regulatory Requirement	
Name: 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart GG	SOP Index No.: 60GG-0010
Pollutant: NO _x	Main Standard: § 60.332(a)(2)
Monitoring Information	
Indicator: NO _x concentration	
Minimum Frequency: Monthly, unless the turbine is not operating	
Averaging Period: N/A	
Deviation Limit: NO _x emission concentration (percent by volume at 15% oxygen and on a dry basis) > 158.56 ppmv.	
<p>Basis of monitoring:</p> <p>It is widely practiced and accepted to calibrate and use a portable analyzer or NO_x CEMS/PEMS to measure NO_x concentration with procedures such as EPA Test Method 7. The measured concentration along with stack flow rate or AP-42 factors and fuel consumption records may be used to demonstrate compliance with an underlying emission limit or standard. Additionally, measuring the NO_x concentration is provided as a monitoring option for any control device because an increase in NO_x concentration may be indicative of the control device performance. Outlet NO_x concentration has been used as an indicator in many federal and state rules.</p>	

Compliance Review

1. In accordance with 30 TAC Chapter 60, the compliance history was reviewed on May 12, 2016.

Site rating: 29.91 / Satisfactory Company rating: 4.12 / Satisfactory

(High < 0.10; Satisfactory ≥ 0.10 and ≤ 55 ; Unsatisfactory > 55)

2. Has the permit changed on the basis of the compliance history or site/company rating?No

Site/Permit Area Compliance Status Review

1. Were there any out-of-compliance units listed on Form OP-ACPS?No

2. Is a compliance plan and schedule included in the permit?.....No

Available Unit Attribute Forms

OP-UA1 - Miscellaneous and Generic Unit Attributes

OP-UA2 - Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engine Attributes

OP-UA3 - Storage Tank/Vessel Attributes

OP-UA4 - Loading/Unloading Operations Attributes

OP-UA5 - Process Heater/Furnace Attributes

OP-UA6 - Boiler/Steam Generator/Steam Generating Unit Attributes

OP-UA7 - Flare Attributes

OP-UA8 - Coal Preparation Plant Attributes

OP-UA9 - Nonmetallic Mineral Process Plant Attributes

OP-UA10 - Gas Sweetening/Sulfur Recovery Unit Attributes

OP-UA11 - Stationary Turbine Attributes

OP-UA12 - Fugitive Emission Unit Attributes

OP-UA13 - Industrial Process Cooling Tower Attributes

OP-UA14 - Water Separator Attributes

OP-UA15 - Emission Point/Stationary Vent/Distillation Operation/Process Vent Attributes

OP-UA16 - Solvent Degreasing Machine Attributes

OP-UA17 - Distillation Unit Attributes

OP-UA18 - Surface Coating Operations Attributes

OP-UA19 - Wastewater Unit Attributes

OP-UA20 - Asphalt Operations Attributes

OP-UA21 - Grain Elevator Attributes

OP-UA22 - Printing Attributes

OP-UA24 - Wool Fiberglass Insulation Manufacturing Plant Attributes

OP-UA25 - Synthetic Fiber Production Attributes

OP-UA26 - Electroplating and Anodizing Unit Attributes

OP-UA27 - Nitric Acid Manufacturing Attributes

OP-UA28 - Polymer Manufacturing Attributes

OP-UA29 - Glass Manufacturing Unit Attributes

OP-UA30 - Kraft, Soda, Sulfite, and Stand-Alone Semichemical Pulp Mill Attributes

OP-UA31 - Lead Smelting Attributes

OP-UA32 - Copper and Zinc Smelting/Brass and Bronze Production Attributes

OP-UA33 - Metallic Mineral Processing Plant Attributes

OP-UA34 - Pharmaceutical Manufacturing

OP-UA35 - Incinerator Attributes

OP-UA36 - Steel Plant Unit Attributes

OP-UA37 - Basic Oxygen Process Furnace Unit Attributes

OP-UA38 - Lead-Acid Battery Manufacturing Plant Attributes

OP-UA39 - Sterilization Source Attributes

OP-UA40 - Ferroalloy Production Facility Attributes

OP-UA41 - Dry Cleaning Facility Attributes

OP-UA42 - Phosphate Fertilizer Manufacturing Attributes

OP-UA43 - Sulfuric Acid Production Attributes

OP-UA44 - Municipal Solid Waste Landfill/Waste Disposal Site Attributes
OP-UA45 - Surface Impoundment Attributes
OP-UA46 - Epoxy Resins and Non-Nylon Polyamides Production Attributes
OP-UA47 - Ship Building and Ship Repair Unit Attributes
OP-UA48 - Air Oxidation Unit Process Attributes
OP-UA49 - Vacuum-Producing System Attributes
OP-UA50 - Fluid Catalytic Cracking Unit Catalyst Regenerator/Fuel Gas Combustion Device/Claus Sulfur Recovery Plant Attributes
OP-UA51 - Dryer/Kiln/Oven Attributes
OP-UA52 - Closed Vent Systems and Control Devices
OP-UA53 - Beryllium Processing Attributes
OP-UA54 - Mercury Chlor-Alkali Cell Attributes
OP-UA55 - Transfer System Attributes
OP-UA56 - Vinyl Chloride Process Attributes
OP-UA57 - Cleaning/Depainting Operation Attributes
OP-UA58 - Treatment Process Attributes
OP-UA59 - Coke By-Product Recovery Plant Attributes
OP-UA60 - Chemical Manufacturing Process Unit Attributes
OP-UA61 - Pulp, Paper, or Paperboard Producing Process Attributes
OP-UA62 - Glycol Dehydration Unit Attributes
OP-UA63 - Vegetable Oil Production Attributes